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美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

# 美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告 (1790-1906)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China,  
1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社 组织整理

程焕文 审订

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141	M101-9		附件:汕头领事代办 Jones 的账目		455
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143	M101-9		附件(表格 159):1882 年第 4 季度广州领事馆的公证记录表		457
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Mr. J.

<sup>55</sup>  
Consular.

Canton.

Volume 9.

Jan. 1, 1881.

May 31, 1885.

<sup>2162408</sup>  
State,  
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WLS  
No 13. United States Consulate,  
Canton, ~~Jan~~ 4. 1881.

Mr Scruggs, Consul.

To the State Department.

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Subject

Returns and Accts. 4th quat. 1880.

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Abstract of Contents  
Inclosing Returns and Accounts  
for the Finac<sup>l</sup> Quar. ending Decr 31.  
1880 etc etc.

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N<sup>o</sup> 13. United States Consulate  
 Canton, January 4<sup>th</sup> 1881.  
 To Charles Payson, Esquire  
 3<sup>rd</sup> Asst. Secretary of State  
 Washington.

Sir,

I beg to hand you, herewith  
 inclosed, my Returns and Accounts,  
 for the fractional quarter ending  
 December 31, 1880. to wit:

1. Digest of Invoice Book; Form 117,  
 Inclosure N<sup>o</sup> 1. 1/13
2. Register of official letters received;  
 Form 118, Inclosure N<sup>o</sup> 2. 2/13
3. Register of official letters sent;  
 Form 119, Inclosure N<sup>o</sup> 3. 3/13
4. Arrivals and Departures of  
 American vessels, Form 120, Inclosure N<sup>o</sup> 4. 4/13
5. Return of deceased American  
 citizens; Form 121, Inclosure N<sup>o</sup> 5. 5/13
6. Abstracts of Passports issued;  
 Form 122, Inclosure N<sup>o</sup> 6. 6/13

*[Signature]*

7. Names of persons employed at  
this Consulate; Form 123, Inclosure  
N<sup>o</sup> 7.
8. Aggregate of Fees received;  
Form 105, Inclosure N<sup>o</sup> 8.
9. Rent and Miscellaneous account;  
Form 90, Inclosure N<sup>o</sup> 9.
10. Separate account for hire  
of Interpreter and for  
translating official documents;  
Inclosure N<sup>o</sup> 10.
11. Recapitulation of all accounts,  
including those transmitted  
to the Fifth Auditor by this  
mail; Inclosure N<sup>o</sup> 11.

Hoping that the above named  
accounts may be found correct  
and satisfactory,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant  
William Scruggs.

Inclosures. 1 To 11, inclu, as above enumerated.


 if approved C. Gen. & no objection  
 making usual proposition of bond. C. P.  
 United States Consulate,  
 Canton, Jan. 12. 1881.  
 Sent to the State Department.  
 Approved  
 March 15. 1881  
 Bond  
 Aud. Henry Moore  
 Aud. March 15. 1881  
 Sub. to the State Department

Subject  
 Nominating a Vice Consul

Abstract of contents.

Nominating Joseph S. Learrow of  
 Maryland to be Vice Consul of the  
 United States at Canton — Reasons  
 Therefor etc etc etc

N<sup>o</sup> 14. United States Consulate,  
Canton, Jan. 12. 1881.  
Chas Payson, Esquire,  
Third Assistant Secretary,  
Washington:

Sir,

I have the honor to nominate  
Dr Joseph F. Barron, of Maryland, at  
present residing here, to be Vice-  
Consul of the United States at this  
port.

Dr Barron is a graduate of Geo-  
-lumbia College, D.C., and is, I ~~am~~  
believe, favorably known to some of  
the present members of the Faculty  
of that Institution; also to Mr H. H.  
Corcoran (of Messrs Riggs & Co.) and to  
others at the National Capital. He  
is now a practicing physician  
in the Foreign Settlement here, and  
Surgeon to the Imperial Maritime &  
("Foreign") Customs at this port. His  
[social



social position is good; his personal character unchallenged. I consider him well qualified for the duties of the office named; and I have reason to believe his appointment thereto will give general satisfaction.

To prevent the usual delay of from four to six months, I beg to enclose herewith his official bond  $\frac{1}{2}$  and his oath of office, both duly executed; and, in case he should be confirmed, to request that I be so informed at as early a day as practicable. Of course, S. C. well understands that he is without official status until notice of his confirmation is received.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William D. Scruggs

Enclosure 2. Oath and official Bond of J. H. Barron.

Mr. Wood



No. 15

United States Consulate

Canton, January 12<sup>th</sup> 1881

Mr. Scruggs, Consul

To the State Department

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Subject

Receipt of Instruction No. 7

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Abstract of Contents

Receipt of Instruction No. 7 of  
the 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 1880, relative  
to certain papers in the case of Dr.  
Happer.

---

N<sup>o</sup> 15. United States Consulate,  
Canton, January 12<sup>th</sup> 1881.

To Chas Payson, Esquire  
3<sup>d</sup> Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington;

Sir,

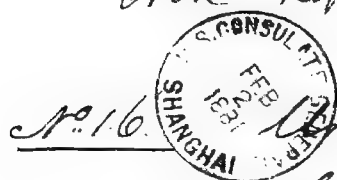
I have had the honor to receive instruction N<sup>o</sup> 7, of the 22<sup>nd</sup> November last, inclosing copy of Mr. Cheshires communication relative to certain documents alleged to be missing from this Consulate, in the case of Rev. A. P. Stapper of this port.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant  
William Scruggs.

Ack Referred to Mr. Scammon

C. P. M. & M. Scammon



No. 16 United States Consulate,  
Canton, January 26<sup>th</sup>, 1881.

Mr. Scruggs, Consul  
To the State Department

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Subject

The silk trade at Canton.

---

Abstract of contents.

Unprecedented shrinkage in  
weights between this and ports  
of destination — Reasons for  
this — Its injury to the silk  
trade at Canton — Nature of  
the remedy proposed, and  
its prospect of success etc, etc.

---

Copied from the



N<sup>o</sup> 16. United States consulate,  
Canton, January 26<sup>th</sup> 1881.

To Chas. Payson, Esquire,  
Third Asst. Secy of State,  
Washington:

Sir,

Shippers of silk at this port, have been subjected to much inconvenience and loss by unprecedented shrinkages in weight, between this and the ports of destination, occasioned by the natural drying while in transit; the article exported being either insufficiently prepared or else purposely moistened before delivery to purchasers.

There seems to be no reason why raw silk, if properly dried and packed, should lose more than a mere nominal weight, on a voyage of from four to six weeks.

weeks duration. But, owing to the exceptional dampness of this climate, foreign merchants have usually made their purchases on a calculation of three per cent loss in weight; and, up to within a comparatively short time, this margin has been found sufficient to cover all shrinkage in transit.

During the past season however, the shrinkage has ranged all the way from six to ten per cent; and the belief is general that this unprecedented decrease in weight has borne some ratio to the diminished profits of native dealers. At any rate, it has greatly diminished the transactions at this port, since brokers refuse to fill orders involving

Lso

so much uncertainty and dissatisfaction. This is especially the case with respect to that class of silk known as "Salteens," and which constitutes the Chief Export of silk to European markets.

The class which has heretofore found readiest sale in markets of the United States, usually undergoes a process of re-reeling, and of drying by artificial means, before shipment; and it would seem that it ought to retain full invoice weights on landing at American ports. During the season last past however, even this class of silk has ceased to be an exception; and in some instances the loss in weight has been as high

as seven per cent, and seldom less than four.

These facts have suggested the importance of some uniform method of arriving at an equitable standard of weight, in all silk transactions, before delivery is made by the native dealers, and of adopting that as the basis in all purchases for exportation.

With this object in view, it has been proposed to establish at this port a silk "Condition House", on a plan similar to those in the European markets; the process of "conditioning" being substantially as follows: A certain number of skeins, from a given bale or package to be made absolutely dry by artificial means; and, while in  
[that

that condition, their weight to be ascertained. But, since experience has shown that ~~an~~ eleven per cent of moisture is necessary to the successful manufacture of <sup>the</sup> raw material, that per centage of weight is to be added, and the conditioned weight of the bale or package calculated on the basis thus obtained; the buyer paying in accordance therewith.

The scheme meets with universal favor among foreign dealers here; and although it has had opposition from one of the native guilds, is likely to succeed. A company has already been formed and organized, experts engaged, and a suitable building leased, so that the silk trade of Canton,   
/heretofore




heretofore so unsatisfactory  
and uncertain, is now in  
a fair way to be established  
upon a fair commercial basis.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant  
William L. Scruggs.

WCK

M. Wood

  
United States Legation,  
Canton, Feb'y 6. 1881.  
Mr. Scruggs, Consul,  
To the State Department.

Subject.

Jurisdiction in China.

Abstract of contents

The case of Regina vs. Page, manslaughter  
— The Chinese authorities decide that  
the killing of a native smuggler, by a  
foreign employee of the Imperial Mari-  
time Customs, is no crime — The case  
set for trial before the British Supreme  
Court — American witnesses etc.

No. 17 United States Consulate,  
Canton, Feby 6. 1881

Cheas Bayson, Esquire  
Third Asst Secy of State,  
Washington:

Sir,

A case has arisen here involving some important legal points touching the question of jurisdiction by treaty powers in China, and especially the legal status of foreign employees in what is known as the "Foreign Customs" service of the Empire.

The facts are briefly as follows:

Edward Page, a British subject, in the service of the Imperial Maritime Customs, shot and killed a Chinese subject who was attempting to escape with a quantity of opium on which duty had not been paid. Page was arrested by order of the British Consul, and committed

/fn

for trial on the charge of manslaughter. The Commissioner of Customs (also a British subject) protested, alleging that the killing was not in violation of any Chinese law, but in accordance with a usage of long standing in the service; and, in this, he is sustained by the Inspector General of Customs, and by the Viceroy and the High Provincial officials.

The defense will therefore be that the accused, in taking the life of the smuggler, was within the pale of his authority as an employee of the Chinese Government. The Consul, now in the attitude of prosecutor, contends that his jurisdiction was complete, notwithstanding the accused was coerced by the Chinese authorities; since, under the English law the killing was a crime, to be adjudicated by an English tribunal

/The

The case is set for trial on the 14th inst., in this city, before Chief Justice French of H.B.M.'s Supreme Court in China. Able counsel have been retained on both sides, the Chinese Customs authorities appearing by attorney for the defense.

Three of the material witnesses are American citizens; one an employee in the Customs service, and the immediate superior of the accused. Another is the commander of a Chinese merchant steamer, of the coasting trade. The third is Surgeon to the Customs staff, holding his appointment from the Inspector General at Peking.

In compliance with a formal request by H.B.M.'s Consul, I have subpoenaed all these persons to appear on the day stated, either to make deposition of the facts within  
[their



Their personal knowledge, or to tes-  
 tify orally before the British Tribunal.  
 Of course, in either case, they will  
 be under the protection of the United  
 States Consular Agent, which reserves  
 the right of exclusive jurisdiction on  
 all issues growing out of questions of  
 privilege, or of contempt by reason of  
 witnesses' refusal to answer given  
 questions.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs.

~~And me enclosed 13 June 10. 1879 C.P.~~  
Referred to Mr. O'Connor

N<sup>o</sup> 18. United States Consulate,  
Canton Feb. 10. 1881.

Mr. Scruggs, Consul.  
To the State Department.  
File under  
O'Connor

Subject:

Consular certificates to invoices.

Abstract of contents:

Canton merchants and shippers  
of native products to the U.S., pro-  
-cure consular certificates to invoices  
at an intermediate port, in a British  
colony — This supposed to be  
irregular and illegal — Reasons  
for this opinion etc etc

N<sup>o</sup> 18. United States Consulate,  
Canton, Feb. 10. 1881.

To Messrs Payson, Esquire,  
Third Asst. Secretary of State,  
Washington:

Sir,

There has grown up here, during the past few years, a practice of obtaining consular certificates to invoices which, to say the least, is novel if not illegal. Generally, foreign firms here are either branches of firms in Hongkong or have branch houses or agents there. In both cases, the practice is for the Canton shippers to produce their invoices to the U.S. Consul at Hongkong (through some partner or agent there) for certification.

It is true, the ocean steamers carrying the merchandise usually enter and clear at Hongkong; the  
/ goods

goods being shipped hence to that port by river and coasting steamers. But it is equally true that, in every case, Canton is where the merchandise is manufactured, finished or finally prepared for exportation, and is where the journey to the United States commences. Moreover, Hong-Kong is not, in any sense, a Chinese port. It is an intermediate British port, between this and the ports of destination; in a different country, and under a different allegiance, from that in which the articles are produced, manufactured or prepared for shipment.<sup>+</sup>

I am therefore, at some loss to understand how, in certifying such invoices, a United States Consul at Hong-Kong can comply with Paragraph 468, of the Revised Consular Regulations of 1874, as explained and amended by  
 [Department

2

Department Circular N° 13, of the  
10<sup>th</sup> June, 1879.

It seems to me that sections 2843,  
2844, and 2854 of the Revised Statutes,  
if read in connection with the con-  
text of the enactment, and with  
each other, are clear on this point.  
I understand them to mean that  
shippers of merchandise at a port of  
production, manufacture or prepara-  
tion, cannot have their invoices  
certified to by a Consul at some  
intermediate port, in a different  
country, between the port of ship-  
ment and the port of destination  
in the United States; but that the  
verification must be made, and  
the consular certificate had at the  
port of original shipment, where the  
goods "commence the journey" to the  
United States.

If I am correct in this opinion,  
/ then

Then the law is being systematically violated at the two ports named. If, however, this interpretation be not correct, then there seems no valid reason in law why shippers here might not just as well send their consular invoices to ports in Japan for certification, since most of them have branch houses or agents there also.

I conceive it to be not less than an official duty to bring this matter to the attention of the Department; and, in doing so, have no purpose other than to see the Revenue Laws of the United States properly administered.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William D. Scruggs.

Recd by Special Agent at Hong Kong  
C.P.O.

N<sup>o</sup> 19

United States Consulate,

Feb. 23. 1887.

Mr Scruggs, Consul.

To the State Department.

Subject

Shipment of Rags to the United States.

Abstract of Contents.

Old rags shipped from Canton  
to US ports, which are supposed  
to communicate disease — Herein  
is another instance of irregular  
consular business etc etc



N<sup>o</sup> 19. United States Consulate,  
Canton, Feb. 23. 1881.

To Charles Payson, Esquire,  
Third Asst. Secretary of State,  
Washington:

Sir,

I have information, which I deem reliable, that a German firm here has been in the habit of ship-ping to United States ports, old rags collected in this city; and that medical testimony points to the fact of such cargo having caused a late case of complicated fever, which terminated fatally.

The firm alluded to (Messrs Vogel & Co.,) have a branch house at Hongkong; or, rather its Canton house is but a branch of the Hong-Kong firm; and its invoices are, I presume, certified to by the U.S. Consul at that port.

/s/

In bringing this matter to the attention of the Department, I beg to recur to the suggestions contained in my despatch N° 18, of the 10<sup>th</sup> inst., touching the legality of all such invoices.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs.



Ack

1400000

N<sup>o</sup> 21. Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, February 26<sup>th</sup> 1881.

W<sup>o</sup> Scruggs, Consul.  
To the State Department;

Subject  
The case of Regina vs. Page.

Abstract of contents  
Decision of the Court as to its  
jurisdiction of the case — Status  
of British subjects employed  
in the Chinese Customs service —  
Grounds upon which Page  
was acquitted &c, &c.

N<sup>o</sup>. 21. Consulate of the United States.

Canton, February 26<sup>th</sup> 1881.

Charles Payson, Esquire,  
Third Asst. Secy of State.  
Washington: -

Sir,

In the case of Reguia  
vs. Page (the subject of my c<sup>t</sup>. 17  
of the 6<sup>th</sup> inst.,) French, C. J.,  
decided,

First, that the Court had  
jurisdiction, notwithstanding  
the fact that the Chinese  
Government, in whose service,  
and upon one of whose sub-  
jects, the act was alleged  
to have been committed,  
had fully justified and  
even commended the  
Killing; and,

Second, that what would  
constitute murder or unjusti-

fiable

= tifiable homicide by a British subject, in Her Majesty's Revenue service, would under like circumstances, be murder or unjustifiable homicide by a British subject employed in the Chinese revenue service, although the slain were a Chinese subject.

It was shown in evidence that Page and his assistants (three Chinamen) had been ordered to this particular duty by his superior officer; that this officer gave him arms and a customs flag; that the first shot was fired from the boat in which Page was; that this boat was a common "sampan", and had at the

1 time

time no flag ~~or~~ pendent & flying, or other mark indicating its character; that one of the shots from this boat, fired during the affray, killed the deceased; and that the deceased was one of a party of smugglers, who were endeavoring to escape in a common "dig-out", with some balls of opium dropped from a river steamer whilst under way.

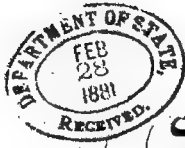
The judge's instructions to the jury were, in brief, that the benefit of any reasonable doubt as to whether the fatal shot was fired by Page himself (or by his express command,) should be given the prisoner but that, if no such doubt existed

existed, then the act was  
proven and the verdict  
would be guilty of the  
greater offence under the  
indictment. The indictment  
was <sup>for</sup> murder with a count  
for unjustifiable homicide.

The jury retired, and  
at the expiration of some  
twenty minutes, brought  
in a verdict of "not guilty".  
This occurred on the 25<sup>th</sup> inst.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant  
William D. Scruggs.



Canton.

Mr. W. A. Wood

Washington D.C.

29th Feb 1881

March 1, 1881

Mr. Chas. Payson

3rd East Side of State

Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to inform the Department that I turned over charge of the U.S. Consulate at Canton to Wm. L. Scruggs Esq. on the 15th day of November 1880 and took his receipt for Archives, with joint certificate attached, the same being herewith inclosed. - The time required in making passage on Transit from Canton to my place of residence in the United States was fifty-four (54) days.

I have the honor to

Sir

Yours obt. servant

C. J. Lincoln

Later Mr. Lincoln



Let this matter be attended to to C. P.

1942. United States Consulate

Canton, March 25<sup>th</sup> 1881.

Mr. Scruggs, Consul

To the State Department

Subject.

The King & Co estate

Abstract of contents

The matter of the King & Co  
estate transmitted to the Consul  
General at Shanghai, in 1875—  
On its final settlement \$472  
found due L. Carvalho, which  
however has never been paid  
over— The money supposed  
to have been transmitted to  
the State Department, where it  
awaits the order of the rightful owner—  
Hence that the Consul or the Consul  
General be authorised to pay the claim-  
ant, and thus close the matter— etc.

See letter from the Treasury  
Instructions to Consul  
at Shanghai & Consul  
Canton, June 20, 1881



Copy to 5-25  
May 24/81

N<sup>o</sup> 22. United States Consulate  
 Canton, March 25<sup>th</sup> 1881.  
 Mr Chas. Dawson, Esquire,  
 Third Assistant Secretary of State,  
 Washington

Sir,

It appears, from correspondence in this office, that all the papers, assets &c belonging to the King & Co estate, were transmitted to the Consul General at Shanghai, in the year 1875; he having procured the transfer with a view to final settlement.

When this was done, my predecessor, Mr Lincoln, was notified by the Consul General that, of the sum realised from the assets (and then in his hands,) there was due one L. Carvalho the sum of \$472; and, with a view to its payment, Mr Lincoln

was

was requested to ascertain the whereabouts of the claimant.

Mr Barvalho has, in the meantime died, and his legal representative, Miss E. Barvalho, gave Mr Lincoln a power of attorney to collect and receipt for the money.

This power of attorney, accompanied by the evidence of Miss Barvalho's rightful heirship, seems to have been transmitted to the State Department, as late as the 23<sup>rd</sup> of August last, by Mr Lincoln who was under the impression that the money had been transmitted thither by the Consul General.

I have quite recently received a number of letters from Miss Barvalho, saying she has never received any  
 ) portion

portion of the sum named, and requesting me to procure its payment, as she is in great pecuniary distress, &c., &c.

In reply to my enquiries in her behalf, Mr. Denny, the Consul General at Shanghai, informs me he has never been in possession of this or any other sum belonging to the King & Co estate; and the inference is that the money in question has been accounted for, by one of his predecessors, to the State Department, where it still awaits the order of the claimant.

If such be the fact, I beg to suggest that either the Consul here or the Consul General at Shanghai be authorized to pay the claimant

what

what is due her and to take  
her receipt in duplicate for  
the same...

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,  
William Scruggs.



*Auditor*

*ack*

*forward*

23. United States Consulate,  
Canton, March 25<sup>th</sup> 1881.

Mr. Scruggs, Consul,

To the State Department

*ack'd  
May 24/81*

Subject

"Salary and emoluments"  
of the Chinkiang Consulate.

Abstract of Contents.

The 5<sup>th</sup> Auditor's Report places  
the "salary and emoluments" of the  
Consulate named at \$4,032.<sup>61</sup>, +  
for the Fiscal year ending June  
30<sup>th</sup> 1880, — This probably an error;  
it does not correspond with Mr.  
Scruggs' Returns and accounts +  
for the time named.

N<sup>o</sup> 23. United States Consulate,  
Canton, March 25<sup>th</sup> 1881.

To Chas. Layson, Esquire,  
Third Assistant Secy of State,  
Washington.

Sir,

In the annual Report of  
the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury,  
for the Fiscal year ending June  
30<sup>th</sup> 1880, I observe that the salary  
and emoluments of the Chinkiang  
Consulate is placed at \$4,032.<sup>61</sup>

As I entered on duty as Consul  
at that port July 17<sup>th</sup> 1879, and turned  
the office over to Mr. Oakenham Novem-  
ber 3<sup>rd</sup> 1880, my Returns and Accounts  
are supposed to embrace all —  
receipts and disbursements for  
the time named in the Fifth  
Auditor's Report, save only the  
first sixteen days.

But these show only \$3,500 —

the

the rate fixed by law - as the aggregate of "salary and emoluments," and I am quite sure I never received a dollar over and above that sum.

I allude to this only because I apprehend there may be some error, either in my accounts as Consul at Chinkiang, or in the Report referred to, since they do not appear to agree. I have already called the 5<sup>th</sup> Auditor's attention to the discrepancy.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

William Scruggs





ackd  
May 24/81

Mr. Wood.

N. 24.

United States Consulate,  
Canton, April 1. 1881.

Mr. Scruggs, Consul,

To the State Department.

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Subject:

Returns and accounts, for 1<sup>st</sup> qtr. 1881.

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Abstract of contents:

Inclosing the Consul's Returns and  
accounts for the quarter ending  
March 31. 1881. etc etc

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N<sup>o</sup> 24. United States Consulate,  
Canton, April 1. 1887.

To Charles Payson, Esquire,  
Third Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington:

Sir,

In accordance with instructions  
contained in Article XXIII, of the Consu-  
lar Regulations, I have the honor to  
submit my Returns and accounts,  
for the quarter ending March 31. 1887,  
as per inclosures herewith, namely:

1. Digest of Invoice Book, Form 117;  $\frac{1}{2}$  4
2. Register of Official letters sent, Form 118;  $\frac{3}{2}$  4
3. Register of Official letters rec<sup>d</sup>, Form 119;  $\frac{3}{2}$  4
4. Rent and miscellaneous Expense  
account, in duplicate, Form 90;  $\frac{4}{2}$  4
5. Separate account, in duplicate,  
for hire of Interpreter;  $\frac{7}{2}$  4
6. Separate account, in duplicate,  
for hire of Constable and care of offenders;  $\frac{9}{2}$  4
7. Recapitulation of all my accounts

/ for

7/24 for the quarter, including those trans-  
mitted to the SA auditing the Treasury.

It will be observed,

1. That there have been no entrances  
or clearances by American vessels at  
this port during the time named;

2. That there have been no deaths  
among American citizens resident  
within this consular district during  
the same time; and,

Consequently, that Forms 120 and 121  
are wanting in my Return.

Trusting that all may be found  
correct and satisfactory,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant  
William S. Scruggs

Inclosures: The seven above named  
also vouchers with R & M Co.  
A/c and with the Special A/c.

25  
 APR 11 1881  
 SHANGHAI  
 Reported to Mr. Canlan  
 United States Consulate,  
 Canton, April 2. 1881.  
 W. Scruggs, Consul.  
 To the State Department.

Subject:

Decline of American Shipping  
 in Eastern waters and elsewhere.

Abstract of contents:

But two American vessels at Canton  
 within six months past — One of these  
 of questionable nationality — A simi-  
 lar decline at all the Chinese ports —  
 Summary of the reasons for this  
 decline and its probable results —  
 The remedy suggested — Impolicy  
 of subsidies as heretofore advocated  
 — How aid might be extended to  
 American built steam ships with-  
 out offending prejudice or creating  
 scandal etc etc etc

Filed by Mr. E. S. B. (initials)

N<sup>o</sup> 25. United States Consulate,  
Canton, April 2<sup>nd</sup> 1881.  
To Charles Payson, Esquire,  
Third Asst. Secretary of State  
Washington:

Sir,

It will be seen from my  
quarterly Returns that there has  
not been an American vessel in  
this port for three months past.  
There were but two during the  
previous quarter; and of these,  
but one was really American,  
in the sense contemplated by  
our navigation laws. The other  
was not American built, had  
no American Register, and,  
though owned by American  
citizens, had no right to carry  
the American flag into an  
American port. Before un-  
dertaking a voyage to San

Francisco

Francisco, she had to change owners, register under a foreign flag, and thus abandon all shadow of claim to her nationality.

What is true of Canton, in this respect, is true, pari passu, of other Chinese ports. Indeed, it is true of all of them. Even Shanghai can hardly be held an exception; for the decrease in our shipping has been proportionately as great there as elsewhere in the far East. And in this regard, what is true of Asiatic waters is equally true of the North and South Pacific, of the North and South Atlantic, of the waters of Western Europe, of the Bahamas, and of the Caribbean—the only distinctive American sea on the globe. Even of our own foreign commerce,

] it

it is well known that less than one fourth of it is transported in American bottoms.

Of course there was a time when this was not the case. Twenty years ago, the great bulk of our foreign trade was carried on by means of American ships. Our proportion of this carrying trade was then as 5 to 2; now it is as 3 to 9, and the tendency is still downward. At this accelerated rate of decrease, prevailing during the past sixteen years, the entire disappearance of our flag from the high seas, seems a question of a few years only. And the saddest feature of all is, that we seem perfectly content that this should be the case. With our fifteen thousand miles of sea coast, fronting Europe, Asia,

Asia, Africa, and South America, we are no larger, either a great commercial or a great naval power. We do not aspire even to a respectable rank among the naval powers of the world. We are ambitious and vain glorious enough in matters of infinitely less moment; but neither pride nor prestige nor self interest nor self defence, nor all combined, seems adequate to awaken us to a realization of our humiliating position on the high seas. Our stupor and self sufficiency in this matter seems well nigh chronic, if not hopeless. While other nations are seizing every opportunity, straining every nerve, and hesitating at no outlay, however great, to extend and strengthen their merchant marine,

we



we are receiving our reward  
in deserted docks, in unemployed  
skill, in the drain of our resources,  
in the loss of our birthright to  
commercial pre-eminence, and  
in that steady decline in nautical  
skill and enterprise which, in  
other countries, have preceded  
commercial decay and death.

Much has been written, much  
eloquent word has been expended,  
in explanation of this deplorable  
state of things. Perhaps all this  
might have been spared. At  
any rate, it is needed no longer.  
The world is sufficiently adver-  
tised of our maritime weakness.  
And there is probably not a  
man in the United States, of  
average intelligence, who is  
not familiar with the causes  
that have led to it. Seventy  
/ thousands

thousands seamen suddenly withdrawn from the merchant service to form an extended blockade; one and a quarter millions tons of merchant shipping withdrawn from commerce to maintain this blockade and transport vast armies in defence of the Union; eight hundred thousands tons of American shipping suddenly cancelling their registers and taking refuge under the British flag to escape distinction by Rebel cruisers, and, when worn out, their places promptly supplied by British vessels; and the few American bottoms that miraculously survived this ordeal, have been so harassed and burdened with every conceivable form of taxation, —

sanctioned

sanctioned by unwise legislation, that owners sought to change their investments, and thus quietly abandon the trade to foreign rivals.

Must this thing continue? Shall we abandon the world's commerce to European and Asiatic rivals? Or shall we make an intelligent and determined effort to regain our wanted share of it?

Self interest, national pride, and a due appreciation of its importance as a defensive measure, suggest the alternative last named. And this resolution, once formed, would respond to an intelligent public sentiment from one end of our broad domain to the other. But, whenever the subject seems likely to assume

? tangible

tangible shape, the demagogic cry of "Economy" is raised. X Congressmen become timid, fall back into the ruts, renew the local scramble for place and <sup>for</sup> party supremacy, and nothing is done. Thus, while England (our great commercial rival) is paying an annual subsidy of four hundred million dollars in aid of her steam ship lines, we pay next to nothing. However, we are liberal and open handed enough in the opposite direction. For, during the past decade, we have contributed nearly five million dollars, in the way of mail service, toward building up and maintaining foreign steamship lines. Our sentiment of "Economy" is not offended by this! But if some member of

Congress

Congress happens to propose a subsidy to our own steamship lines, the effect is like that produced by the sharp tones of a midnight fire bell in a quiet village. He will probably spend the remainder of the session in personal explanations.

As a nation, we stand quite alone in this respect.

France, crippled and humiliated as she is by the Prussian war, is paying an annual subsidy of about four million dollars in support of her merchant marine. Austria is paying about six hundred thousand. Italy is paying over a million and a quarter. The little Kingdom of Belgium, with less area population, wealth and commerce than one of

our

our Atlantic states, is paying something over two hundred thousands. Even staid old China, which twenty years ago was not known as a maritime power, now pays thousands in proportion to our tens, in support of a national merchant marine.

It will be admitted, I presume, that if we decide to make an effort to regain our normal position in the world's commerce, we cannot rely upon wooden sailing vessels alone. If we do, we shall, at the beginning, voluntarily surrender nearly two thirds of that commerce. We must, then, in the event of the decision referred to, make up our minds to have iron steam ships as well. And, to enable

these

these to compete successfully with those of other nationalities, we must employ those aids and instrumentalities which have made our rivals so formidable.

Subsidy is not a favorite word in the United States. There is, somehow, an unpleasant odor attached to it. Besides, to be quite frank, the plans of subsidies, as heretofore advocates, is admitted to be impolitic. It should be abandoned at once. The granting of subsidies to special persons and lines is wrong in principle and demoralising in practice. But a general law that would ignore individuals and enforce a policy, would not be open to these objections. Any one can conceive, for instance how a law might

Libe

be so framed as to give to any company, composed of American citizens, who may build, of American materials and in an American dock yard, an iron steam ship of a given tonnage, a monthly allowance of so much per mile per annum for carrying the mails, without offending popular prejudice, or opening up the fountains of scandal. And it could be so hedged in by judicious provisions, as to insure honesty and good faith in its execution.

For instance, that the steamship claiming the subsidy undergo thorough inspection, under the direction of the Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy, and of the Post Master General; and that the joint certificate of these

7 high.



high officials (or of a Commission named by them) as to her construction, capacity, speed, safety and accommodations for passengers and cargo, show that she is entitled to the subsidy under the provisions of the law. And if, when <sup>the</sup> annual appropriation is called for, the shibboleth of "Economy" should be sounded (as it probably would be,) and some rural patriot should take alarm, let him be considerably reminded that our Post Office Department is now paying larger sums per mile to Railway corporations for domestic mail service, than would ever be asked for to enable our iron steam ships to compete successfully with those of rival powers.

I am, sir,

Yours

Your obedient Servant,

William D. Scruggs.



ACK  
May 24/81  
April

Nº 26.

United States Consulate,  
Canton, April 3. 1881.

Mr. Scruggs, Consul,

To the State Department.

Subject

The case of the "James Bailey."

Abstract of Contents

The stolen property of the wrecked  
vessel still unreclaimed — Indem-  
nity therefor — Precedents for such  
a demand — The viceroy's attitude  
in regard to the matter — Some  
prospect of adjustment on the basis  
of a money compensation, at an equit-  
able valuation of the missing articles  
— Nature of the claim by the pur-  
chasers of the wreck etc etc

N<sup>o</sup> 26. United States Consulate,

Canton, April 3. 1887.

To Chas Payson, Esquire,

Third Assist. Secy of State,

Washington:

Sir,

Referring to the case of the "James Baily" (reported in my N<sup>o</sup> 9, of the 7<sup>th</sup> December last,) I have now to report that the local authorities of Hainan have recovered, and lodged in this office, one compass and two sextants belonging to the wrecked vessel.

I am also informed, by the Viceroy, that the ring leader of the robbers, one Lun Shung Heng, has been apprehended and severely punished; and that he is still detained by the local Magistrate as a kind of hostage for the missing articles.

It seems unlikely however, that any considerable portion of the  
/ property

property can now be recovered; and a decision must, sooner or later, be made whether to accept what has been done by the local authorities, and their expression of good intentions for the future, as satisfactory, or to demand an indemnity.

In the event last named, Article XIII, of the Treaty of 1858, seems in bar of any very strong case; especially as there is no conclusive evidence of collusion between the robbers and the local petty officials. Still, there are precedents for such a demand, under "the most favored nation" clause of the Treaty referred to; and, in my judgment, it would be both right and expedient to make it.

Among the precedents referred to, is the case of the German sailing vessel, "Bismarck," wrecked near the mouth of the Swatow River &

/ December

December 3, 1874. She was plundered by the natives, and very little of her property could be recovered. An indemnity of two thousand dollars was finally paid, by the Elders and Gentry of the neighborhood, to the German Consul at Canton, through the late Viceroy, Ying.

Another case in point is that of the German vessel "Fidelio," wrecked near Shan Tung Promontory, December 26, 1878. She was pillaged by the natives, and, as the missing articles could not be restored, an indemnity of fourteen thousand dollars was demanded by the Consul. The matter was finally settled, in July 1879, by the payment of five thousand dollars, to the German Vice Consul at Tientsin, through the Taotai of the District.

I have intimated to the Viceroy  
/ here

here that, in view of these precedents, a money compensation, based on an equitable valuation of the missing articles, would be an easy and satisfactory method of adjustment; and that the sum agreed upon could be raised by assessments, at Hainan and vicinity, in the manner familiar to Chinese officials in like cases.

I am not without hope that, after the usual delays, this suggestion may be ultimately adopted. Indeed, the Vicary informs me that he has already despatched a special messenger to Hainan (some 20 days' travel from here,) to confer with the Taotai on the subject; and I have agreed to await his return before referring the case for diplomatic action.

Should indemnity be thus agreed

Lupin

upon, the amount to be paid will  
 not claim attention. Captain H  
 Mann's claim, for himself and  
 crew and owners of the vessel, am-  
 -ounts to \$7,445.<sup>75</sup>; and there is an-  
 -other claim of \$8,850, by the pur-  
 -chaser of the wreck, for property H  
 alleged to have been stolen by the  
 natives after the sale.

With regard to the first named,  
 although just in principle, it is  
 extravagant and unreasonable  
 as to amount; that is, provided an  
 equitable valuation of the property  
 stolen, is to constitute the only H  
 ground for reclamation. And, in  
 this opinion, I am not alone. Com-  
 -mander Huntington, of the Navy, in-  
 -forms me, "unofficially", that he H  
 considers "two or three thousand  
 dollars would cover actual  
 losses". You already have his

[elaborate]

elaborate and able report on the case.

Respecting the claim of \$8,850, by the purchasers, three important considerations present themselves. First, the claimants are a German firm; and although they are represented, in this case, by one of its members (Mr J. H. Smith) who says he is an American citizen (naturalised), no satisfactory evidence of that fact has been produced. In the next place, there is no conclusive evidence that anything was stolen from the wreck by the natives after the date of the sale. And, finally, the amount claimed is so far in excess of probable losses, as to render the claim itself preposterous; for the claimants made the purchase at a venture, paying only two hundred dollars therefor, and, by the very terms of sale, assuming all

/ risks



risks.

Should a settlement be agreed upon therefore, in the manner indicated, Captain Mann's claim will probably have to be satisfied by a sum less than half that demanded by him; while Mr Smith's claim of \$8.850, if entertained at all, should be satisfied with a sum within the range of his probable losses.

I shall, of course, in any event, advise the Department fully and promptly as to the result of the negotiations, and of the final disposition of the case, so far at least as this Consulate is concerned.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs.

Informal & very irregular.  
 Dec. 2nd 91 in Feb 9/01  
 Telegrams to Berlin  
 June 1887  
 Scruggs  
 June 1887  
 File  
 Mr. President: Consulate,  
 Canton, April 5. 1887.

In April 1879, when I left my home in the U.S. for my post of duty in Liberia, my family could not accompany me; and, to prevent delay, I came out alone under assurances & permission to return or leave at an early day.

I have now been in bed, away from my family, two years; and, during the greater part of the last eight months, confined to my room with intermittent fever and acute rheumatism.

Attributing this state of health to local, climatic causes, my physicians urge the necessity of an immediate change; and, under all the circumstances, it would be madness to disregard their warning.

So far as I know to the contrary, there are no emergencies, actual or contingent, requiring my immediate presence here. There are no open questions with the Provincial authorities. The business of the office is well up; and its current transactions (confined for the most part to certifying Invoices,) can be satisfactorily attended

attended to by the Vice Consul during my temporary absence.

I address you directly and informally, because I am not aware who the new Secretary may be; and moreover, because it is the prerogative of the President to grant, or at least ratify, leaves of absence.

I trust that a leave of say sixty days, with permission to visit the U.S., will be granted; and that, as I wish to embark on the outgoing steamer in May next, I may be so notified by cable at my expense. I would pray you, Sir, would settle the whole matter; and confident that your action will be right and proper,

I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs.

Savannah Ga. May 18, 1881

Sir

I have the honor to transmit to you, in compliance with a request made of me by Mr. Scruggs, the enclosed letter from him.

I take the opportunity to commend Mr. Scruggs to your favorable consideration as a gentleman of integrity, intelligence and patriotism.

I have the honor to be

with great respect

Yours obt. servant

W B Woods

Assoc Justice Sup. Ct. Ga.

The President

Recon. 31 May  
(official) *Referent M. P.*  
United States Consulate,  
file C.P.  
CANTON, April 7<sup>th</sup> 1881.  
My dear Mr. Hunter:

For your further information, in regard to my case, and to afford you opportunity (should you desire it) of bringing the matter before the Secretary, I inclose herewith a note which I have just received from the U.S. Minister at Peking.

Hoping that, should the condition of my health render an absence necessary before leave can be formally procured, it may not be regarded other than justifiable by the emergency.

I am, with great respect,

Your friend &c  
William Scruggs

Mr. Hunter

Washington.

Yokohama  
Tokyo, March 19 87

Dear Mr. Sargent

I think you ought to  
know for a while, and  
will gladly do what  
can be for you. I  
will write at once  
to Mr. Sargent a letter  
which he can use,  
and he will be happy  
to his recommendation.  
That seems  
to me the most  
important way in  
which I can serve  
you is it not?

Yours very  
sincerely  
James R.



Act. . .  
add June 23/87  
m. A. de

Nº 27

United States Consulate,  
Canton, April 12. 1887.

Mr. Scruggs, Consul,

To the State Department:

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Subject

Official relations of U.S. Consuls in  
China to the Minister at Peking

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Abstract of contents

Censure by Minister. Angell, and  
the Consul's reply thereto, involving  
points for the decision of the Department.

— The British Consular System  
in China no criterion, because  
entirely dissimilar to our own etc.

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N<sup>o</sup> 27 United States Consulate,  
Canton, April 12. 1881.

To Charles Payson, Esquire

Chief Assist. Sec'y of State,

Washington:

Sir,

I deem it proper, under all  
the circumstances, to acquaint the  
Department with the complaint by  
Minister Argell, as set forth in his  
despatch of the 19<sup>th</sup> ulto., a copy of  
which I enclose herewith. It is 4/27  
likewise proper, as I conceive, that  
the Department should know the  
nature of my reply thereto, as set  
forth in my despatch of the 9<sup>th</sup>  
inst., a copy of which I beg to  
submit herewith. 2/27.

Whilst it is to be regretted that  
the Minister should have occasion  
to complain, I am unable, in the

present



present case, to appreciate the justice of his censure. Of this however, the Department is alone competent to judge; and its decision, I need scarcely add, will be accepted as final.

In this connection, I may remark that the British Consuls in China sustain a relation toward their Minister at Peking similar to that sustained by our Consuls toward the Department and to the Consulate General. All promotions in the service are made by him or at his instance. He has power of transfer and removals. The Consuls receive their instructions either directly from him or through him. And his relative position corresponds, in a measure, also to that of  
Consul.

Consul General, in that all representations to the Home office must either be made through him, or copies thereof sent him simultaneously. Moreover, British Consuls in China can hardly be said to have any judicial functions at all; that branch of the service having been, by "Order in Council," transferred to the British Supreme Court, with headquarters at Shanghai.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William Scruggs.

Enclosures 1. Minister Argue

To Mr Scruggs Mch 19. 87.

2 Mr Scruggs to Minister

Argue Apr 9. '87.

copy

Inclosure N° 427

N° 12. Legation of the United States,  
Peking, March 19. 1881.

Wm L Scruggs, Esquire,  
United States Consul,  
Canton:

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your despatch N° 3, in answer to my N° 9. enquiring about the wreck of the "James Bailey."

I am gratified to learn that the State Department have been informed by you and by your predecessor of the important facts in the case. But I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise that neither you nor your predecessor had communicated to me the facts when they were first known at your Consulate, nor even at all until I wrote for them. The

British

British Acting Consul Scott at once informed the British Minister of the wreck and of his action in relieving the mariners, and the British Minister kindly sent me the Consul's despatches. I wrote immediately to the State Department what I had learned and added that I should hope soon to hear from the Consul at Canton. But after waiting some weeks in vain I wrote to you. Meantime hearing that the "Alert" had been sent to Hainan, I wrote to the Admiral of our squadron, and obtained from him a full report of Captain Huntington's proceedings. But it is not until five months after the wreck that I have a word from your Consulate on the subject.

I think a little reflection

(will

will lead you to the conclusion that in a case like this which may become a matter for diplomatic consideration here I cannot be too early or too fully advised of the facts. I cannot but explain to the Department why I have not been able earlier to fulfil my promise to give them more complete information. I must request that in future the facts in similar cases be promptly made known to the Legation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(sig. g.)

James B. Angell

Copy

Inclosure N° 2/27

N° 6

United States Consulate,  
Canton, April 9, 1881.

To James B. Angell, Esquire

to

to

to

Pekin:

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your N° 12, of the 19th ult., complaining that neither my predecessor nor myself had communicated to you the facts in relation to the wreck of the James Baily "when they were first known" at this Consulate, "nor even at all until" you "wrote for them"; and requesting that "in future, the facts" "in similar cases be promptly made" "known at the Legation."

It will always afford me pleasure to comply, as far as possible, with all your wishes when made known. I trust you are quite prepared to believe this. You will therefore

/s/ Gordon

pardon me for adding that, had you written to this office, instead of to a Naval Officer, in relation to a matter within the jurisdiction of this consulate, your cause of complaint could never have arisen.

It was the plain duty of my predecessor to report, through the Consulate General, to the State Department, all the facts within his knowledge connected with the wreck. This he did with reasonable promptness. It was likewise my plain duty, after taking up my appointment, to report to the State Department, through the same channel, any additional facts coming within my knowledge. This was likewise done; and, in response to your first communication on the subject, copies of all that correspondence were promptly transmitted to you.

/s/ Yme

You are probably aware that, under existing Regulations prescribed by the President, neither my predecessor nor myself could address you officially, on this or any other subject, except by representation through the Consul General, "unless in reply to a communication or enquiry" from you. The Consul General, being already in possession of the facts, as represented through him to the State Department, could hardly expect a second representation of the same facts. And you did not see proper, it seems, to communicate with or make any enquiries of either my predecessor or myself until other means of information had failed you.

I apprehend therefore, that a little reflection, in connection with a careful reading of the  
Articles



Articles VI and XVI, of the Consular  
Regulations of 1874, will lead ~~x~~  
you to the conclusion that your  
censure has been misdirected.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
William D. Scruggs.



U.S.

Recd June 2<sup>nd</sup> 1881



United States Consulate  
Canton, May 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1881.

Mr. Scruggs, Consul,

To the State Department

### Subject

Identities in artificial forms, in  
the old and new world.

### Abstract of contents

The Primitive method of ~~the~~  
weaving cloth common in both  
hemispheres—So of spinning hemp  
and other textiles—The Chinese  
method of threshing and win-  
nowing wheat, identical with  
that of our colonial ancestors—  
So of rope making and coopering—  
Do these coincidences prove  
anything? etc, etc.

Copied for Bureau Sta. June 20<sup>th</sup> 1881.  
Published in No 9  
P. 10

Nº 28. United States consulate,  
Canton, May 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1881.

To Charles Jayson, Esquire,  
Third Asst Secretary of State,  
Washington:

Sir,

The points of identity &  
between the artistic forms of &  
peoples living in countries &  
widely separate, under circum-  
stances diverse, and often un-  
conscious of each other's existence,  
are sometimes very striking. &  
Perhaps they are the more so  
because generally thought to  
be exceptional. The mummies  
of Peru and of Egypt, are fami-  
liar examples. So of the &  
sepulchral mounds of the &  
Ohio and Tennessee valleys,  
and those in many parts of  
China. So, too, of the fragments

of

of pottery exhumed from the ruins of an extinct civilisation in Central America, and those found in some parts of Central and Southern Asia.

My personal observations in China lead me to suspect that such identities, in forms and appliances of art, are much more numerous than is generally supposed. Nor are they confined, as some suppose, to prehistoric periods.

Take the common hand loom for example. It has been in common use in China from time immemorial. And yet, as respects mechanical form and appliances, it is identical with that used in Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina. Or

1 in

in other words, it is precisely what our colonial ancestors used, in the Atlantic settlements, nearly three centuries ago. I have been unable to detect the slightest difference, except as to the style and finish of workmanship. There is the same system of beams and treadle levers; the same complicated gearing for opening the web to receive the woof; the same distending braces, for preserving the uniform width of the fabric; the same swinging baton, with reed or sley of bamboo splits, for driving the woof; the same loaded shuttle, with movable spool; the same parallel cylinders, one for giving off the web, the other for receiving the newly made

Cloth

cloth. All the silk fabrics, including the finest satins, of Chinese manufacture, are woven on these primitive looms; and it will probably be a full half century to come before any other method will be even considered, much less adopted by these conservative people.

Our pioneer ancestors probably inherited this rude contrivance from their European progenitors. But where did the Chinese obtain it? There is not even a reasonable conjecture that it had either a European origin in China, or a Chinese origin in Europe.

It is generally known to educated men, that the notarial instrument still in use in our Common Schools, is nearly identical

with

with the Abacus of the old Romans. That may be accounted for. We owe much of our civilisation to the land of the Caesars. But how do we account for the fact that this arithmetical contrivance has been in common use in China for at least twenty two centuries? We can hardly assume that it had a common origin with the two peoples, because they had no knowledge of each other's existence before the time of Justinian. Moreover, those adventurous Monks who stole the silk cocoons, and conveyed them to the Roman Emperor in bamboo walking sticks, were surprised beyond measure to see this instrument in common use among

among a people then unknown to the world. Now, if we substitute a series of knotted threads for the delicate wires and polished wooden or ivory bulbs of the ~~the~~ Abacus, we have a near approximation to the arithmetical contrivance of the ancient ~~the~~ Peruvians. The principle is exactly the same.

Every one who has travelled in South America, is acquainted with the Quiencha method of spinning cotton and hemp. It may be witnessed almost any where in the Andes. A small tapering spindle, with a large rim or stay - which is likewise the balance wheel - is the only machinery used. The motive power is the thumb and forefinger of the right

hand



hand, the other hand being the distaff. The Indian woman of the plateaus will thus spin and reel her household fabrics as she trips along, barefoot and merrily, to some neighbouring parish or market town. I was quite astonished when I first witnessed precisely the same thing in one of the interior districts of China. There was not the slightest difference. The identity was perfect, both as to the contrivance itself and the dextrous mode of operating it. That the aborigines of the Andes did not get this from their Spanish conquerors, is well known. Nor could they have obtained it from the Chinese. And it is less probable still that the Chinese should have

obtained

obtained it from them.

It is generally admitted, I believe, by those who have paid much attention to the subject that the manufacture and use of paper, as also the printer's art, was invented by our ancestors of Northern Europe several centuries after it had been in common use in China. And yet, there has never been a suspicion, at least so far as I know - that Faust and Guttenberg received any hints from China. They were probably not aware that such a people existed.

Our European ancestors got the mariner's compass from the Arabs, who claim its invention. But the magnetic needle, or something corresponding to it, has been in use among  
the

the Chinese centuries before the Arab and the Celestial were aware of each other's existence.

In the upper valley of the Yangtze, in a locality unfrequented by foreigners, I once saw a rustic making a tub. The process was identical with that witnessed many times in the mountain districts of Eastern Tennessee; and the mechanical appliances and implements, however dissimilar in appearance, were exactly the same as to principle. The only real difference was, that the Tennessean used his native cedar and white oak, whereas the Chinaman made everything, staves, head piece, hoops and all of his native bamboo.

It was near the same

place

place that I saw some Chinese peasants making rope by a process, and with appliances, familiar to every one who has ever visited the mountain districts of Virginia and Tennessee. There was the same system of rudely constructed cranks, with spindle points passing through a perforated board; thus securing uniformity of revolution, whereby the strands were twisted, preparatory to plaiting. At the opposite end, was the single crank or windlass, to the spindle of which the diverging strands were fastened. It was, in like manner, secured to an upright post set in a heavy slab or log; one end resting upon ground pulleys, the other dragging heavily on the ground

40

so as to keep the strands well distended. Then, there was the same three pronged stick, used by the plaiter for adjusting the plait at the proper angle; and when the rope was finished, it was, in like manner, drawn rapidly and tightly across a convenient post or sapling to prevent it from curling into knots or "kinks". The same process, and the same appliances, might have been witnessed among the same <sup>early</sup> Tobacco planters of Virginia, in Queen Elizabeth's time.

The mode of threshing and winnowing grain in the agricultural districts of China, is precisely that still in use in some of the remote mountain countries

countries of Western North Carolina. The flail is nearly identical. The process of separating the grain from the chaff is precisely the same. There is the same circular sieve, suspended from the tops of three wooden sticks securely braces against each other so as to form a kind of tripod. The sieve is oscillated by two small boys, by means of ropes fastened to the opposite sides. The wind blasts are made by swinging a sheet of cloth in a semicircle, two stalwart men holding opposite upper corners and sides.

There are only a few of the many coincidences that have fallen under my personal observation. Doubtless they seem very trivial; and if this despatch should receive more than a hasty

glance

glance, and the usual acknowledgment, unaccompanied by an intimation that its place in the archives of the Department might be occupied by papers of more practical interest, I shall be somewhat disappointed.

Nevertheless, to my mind, they are not without significance. On the contrary, they are, as I conceive, very little less suggestive than those belonging to a prehistoric age. And we know that such identities, in the external forms of art, when discovered by some antiquary, amid the ruins of extinct civilisations, never fail to excite discussion. One class of enquirers, reasoning inductively, have no difficulty in reaching the conclusion

that

that all such identities in art  
 has a common origin in Asia  
 Minor. Another class, reason-  
 .ing inductively, as easily &  
 reach just the opposite conclusion  
 namely that man is indigenous  
 to the soil he inhabits. But  
 we know that nothing has &  
 been proven on either side, &  
 beyond the fact (admitted in the  
 premises of both,) that different  
 races and peoples, however &  
 diverse as to territory and &  
 civilization, possess much in  
 common. Nor does an intelli-  
 .gent belief in the unity of  
 the human race, necessarily  
 presuppose the acceptance  
 of either theory here alluded  
 to. For the advocates of both &  
 may unite in the conclusion  
 that there exists a common

Source



Source of inspiration, peculiar  
to no one race or locality, and  
which operates by fixed and  
uniform laws, throughout the  
entire realm of Mind, whether  
in China or North America,  
whether in Palestine or Peru;  
and whether in year 1881, or  
thousands of years before.

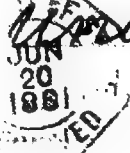
I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

William L. Scruggs.



No. 29



*Adm'd  
June 23/81  
U. S. approve*

*Adm'd  
June 23/81  
U. S. approve*

United States Consulate,  
Canton, May 11. 1881.

Mr Scruggs, Consul,

To the State Department.

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Subject.

American interests at Hoikow.

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Abstract of contents.

Our shipping interests at the new port of Hoikow—The resident British Consul authorised temporarily (subject to approval) to Report American vessels to the customs authorities etc etc.

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N<sup>o</sup> 29. United States Consulate,  
Canton, May 11<sup>th</sup> 1881.

To Charles Paxson, Esquire,  
Chief and Secretary of State  
Washington:

Sir,

The port of Stoikow,  
situated about two hundred  
miles from Canton, and within  
this Consular District, was  
opened to foreign trade in 1876.

During the year last  
past, there were, as I am  
informed, some seventy two  
enterances and clearances,  
by vessels carrying the  
American flag, at this new  
port; and, up to the 3<sup>rd</sup> inst.,  
there has been twenty four  
enterances and clearances  
since the 1<sup>st</sup> of January last.

As we have no Consular

Agent

Agent there, such vessels & have been in the habit of applying to the British Consular Agent (the only consular authority there,) for reports to the Customs, and for other necessary consular work; & but up to the present time, fees have seldom been collected, and I believe never reported to this office.

I have therefore (subject to the approval of the Department) authorised Mr. Octavius Johnson, U. S. M. Acting Consul, to act in the capacity of United States & Consular Agent for the time being; instructing him to collect the fees as per schedule in Article ~~XXII~~ of the Regulations, and to make regular reports

reports re to this office. —

This seemed to me advisable, first because there is no American living at Hoikow to discharge these functions, even if qualified; and second because there should be some provision, for properly entering and clearing our vessels there, according to the Customs Regulations.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

William Scruggs

In cases of emergency, as this seems to have  
 been the case, it would have been justified in ad-  
 dressing the Minister directly. — So reply, C. P.  
 No 30 United States Consulate,  
 Canton, May 12. 1887.  
 W. Scruggs, Consul, W. Wood.  
 To the State Department.

### Subject.

Official relations between  
 Ministers and Consuls in China.

### Abstract of Contents.

Whether Consuls, subordinate to  
 a Consul General, are expected  
 to report directly to the Minister,  
 on matters of which they have  
 original and exclusive jurisdic-  
 tion, before the case is appealed,  
 or before it becomes a matter for  
 diplomatic discussion? — Af-  
 firmed by W. Angell; denied  
 by W. Scruggs — Inclosing  
 copies of the correspondence etc.

N<sup>o</sup> 30. United States Consulate,  
Canton, May 12. 1887.

To Chas Payson, Esquire,  
Third Asst Secretary of State,  
Washington:

Sir,

Inasmuch as, in my N<sup>o</sup> 27, of  
the 12th ultimo, I had the honor to  
submit copies of a correspondence  
between Minister Sugell and  
myself, touching the official re-  
lations between Ministers and  
Consuls in China, I deem it  
proper to enclose herewith a  $\frac{1}{30}$   
copy of the Minister's last com-  
munication on the subject, and  
also a copy of my reply thereto.  $\frac{2}{30}$

In doing so, I beg to remark  
that I have no pride of opinion  
in this matter, and that my  
sole object is, to arrive at some  
authentic interpretation of the

Regulations

Regulations defining the relations between the Consulates and the Legation in Peking. \* And I am glad to be able to add that I doubt not the Minister is equally sincere and disinterested.

Therefore, since there seems to be room for honest difference you will, I trust, pardon their reference to the only authority competent to decide upon them.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
William Scruggs.

Inclosures.

1. Mr. Angell to Mr. Scruggs,  
 April 23. 1887.
2. Mr. Scruggs to Mr. Angell,  
 May 7. 1887.



(Copy)

Inclosure N° 430

N° 14. Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 23. 1887.

William L. Scruggs, Esquire,

United States Consulate

Peking:

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your N° 5, of the 6th inst., enclosing copy of your N° 26 to the Department, and also of your N° 6, of the 9th inst., in which you reply to my N° 12, of the 19th ultimo.

In explanation of the failure of Mr Consul Lincoln and yourself to write me concerning the wreck of the James Bailey, you state, referring to the Consular Regulations, that you were not at liberty to address me officially on this or on any other subject except by representation through the Consul

/ General

General, unless in reply to a communication or enquiry from me.

I can hardly imagine that upon mature reflection you can find in the well known clauses of the Regulations which you have in mind, such a meaning as you are giving to them. Have you thought to how absurd a practical conclusion such an interpretation would carry you? It would come to this, that no matter how pressing a reason you had for communicating important intelligence to the Legation, you could not send it until the Minister had first decided in some roundabout way that you had the information and then had written to you to ask for it. Considering the distance

distance of Canton from Peking  
that would furnish fine  
despatch of important business.

Fortunately you did not  
act on the theory you now  
advance when last May  
you sent your excellent &  
despatch on Wharfong Dues  
at Chinkiang, and gave the  
Legation the first information  
it had on the subject.

You can hardly fail to see  
that on a matter which very  
probably may become a &  
subject of diplomatic treatment,  
it is very desirable that the  
Legation know the leading &  
facts as early as the Imperial  
Authorities here know them.  
Of course the Consul must  
make his representation &

Through

through the Consul General.

Without pausing to comment on your lack in referring to my correspondence with Admiral Blitt, who is under no obligation to report to me, allow me to say that on hearing he had sent the "Alert" to Hainan, I did, very properly as I conceive, write him in my desire to gather all the information I could. It never occurred to me for a moment that Mr Consul Lincoln or yourself would not write to me as soon as you had authentic news from the wreck. I explained your delay by supposing the wrecked officers had not reached Canton. Had I

Suspected

2-1

suspected that any counsel  
could possibly hold the  
extraordinary theory you  
now ~~in~~ advance concerning  
the transmission of informa-  
-tion to the Legation, I should  
certainly have hastened to  
write to you.

But as you say it will  
afford you pleasure to com-  
-ply as far as possible with  
all my wishes when made  
known, I will venture to  
repeat the request that in  
similar cases in the future  
the important facts be  
promptly made known to  
this Legation. Be assured  
that I have no other desire  
in this matter than to  
facilitate the despatch of  
business

business, and I am confident  
 you have no other desire.  
 It seems to me too plain to  
 need argument that in  
 this case it was the duty  
 of the consulate at once, with-  
 out waiting for the Minister  
 to hear by some chance of  
 the week and then to send a  
 request two thousand miles,  
 to have apprised the Legation  
 of the principal facts. Fortu-  
 nately, so far as I am aware,  
 no harm has on this occa-  
 sion arisen from what I  
 conceive to be a misapprehen-  
 sion of your duty, and I  
 do not desire to dwell  
 upon it further. But I  
 shall trust to the consulate  
 to keep this Legation advised  
 / of

of whatever information it  
may gain which it may be  
important for the Legation  
to possess.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

( sig 2 ) James B. Fugate

A true copy

H.S.

(copy)

Inclosure No 2/30

No 10 United States Consulate,  
Canton, May 7. 1887.

To James B. Angell, Esquire,

cc

cc

cc

Peking:

Sir,

In your No 12, of the 19th March last, you charge my predecessor and me with official negligence, in that we had failed to report to you directly, on the wreck of the James Bailey, in anticipation of your wishes.

I ventured to suggest, in reply, (in my No 6, of the 9th April,) that this charge was misdirected, in that prompt and full reports of the case named had been made from this office, through the usual channel, and in strict accordance with the Regulations of the service, to the proper officers

/ of



of Government.

In your N<sup>o</sup> 14, of the 23<sup>rd</sup> ultimo, which I had the honor to receive yesterday, you are understood to withdraw the charge of negligence; but you substitute others which are very little less serious. For instance, you charge me with inconsistency, in that, while as Consul at Chinkiang, I reported the so called "Wharfage dues" scheme, contrary to my interpretation of Article VI of the Regulations. You maintain, furthermore, that my interpretation is absurd and impracticable, in that it presupposes an impossible knowledge of facts by the Minister before he can open correspondence with the Consul &c.

Now, while I do not presume to question your superior  
judgment

judgment in such matters, I must  
 crave your indulgence to suggest,  
 in the most deferential manner  
 possible, that these charges of "in-  
 consistency and inefficiency  
 are even less tenable than that  
 of negligence which you abandon.

The "Wharfage Dues" scheme,  
 so called, to which you allude,  
 contemplated radical changes,  
 at least so far as whittaking was  
 concerned, in a clause of an  
 important Commercial Treaty.  
 It was therefore, a matter for di-  
 plomatic action, and was very  
 properly referred to the Legation,  
 through the proper channel.

But this was not the case with  
 the shipwreck at Hainan; nor  
 could it become so until after  
 the Consul, within whose dis-  
 trict the cause of action arose,

/ had

had failed to adjust it to the satisfaction of all concerned. In all such cases, the laws of the U.S. must be original, and exclusive, jurisdiction in the Consul. Consequently, until his decision is appealed, or until the case escapes beyond the scope of judicial inquiry into the regions of diplomacy, his responsibility is not shared by the Minister. He is responsible to the State Department, (and, as I conceive, to the State Department only,) for his action within this clearly defined scope of his duties. Of course the Department expects him to comply, as far as possible, with all reasonable wishes of the Minister when made known; but he can hardly be expected to anticipate them.

/ This

This however, leads me to consider your second point, namely, that my interpretation of the Regulations places it beyond the power of the Minister to make known his wishes. The premises will not admit of any such conclusion; unless, indeed, we assume (what we have no right to do,) a direction of duty at the Consulate General.

Paragraph 41, of the Regulations, provides that "Consuls General will exercise (to the extent named) "the supervisory powers over the "Consuls and Consulates, within "their respective jurisdictions, "which, in other cases, are vested "in the Diplomatic Representatives." The very next Paragraph says "Consuls "will not correspond "officially with the Diplomatic  
Representatives

"Representatives (in countries where there are . . . Consulates General,) "  
 "unless in reply to communica-  
 "tions or inquiries from them, but  
 "will make their representations  
 "through the Consulate General."  
 And then, as if anticipating the  
 very point you raise, the succeed-  
 -ing Paragraph (43) provides that,  
 "These Consuls General will, in  
 "their turn, maintain the rela-  
 "tions to the respective Ministers"  
 "that ordinary Consuls do to the  
 "Diplomatic Representatives" &  
 where there are no Consulates  
 General.

Now, surely no interpretation  
 or construction is needed here.  
 The meaning is as clear as lan-  
 -guage can make it. The Consu-  
 -late General at Shanghai sustains  
 to your Legation precisely that  
relation

relation which this office would were there no Consulate General in China. The Minister exercises a general supervision over the Shanghai office; and, in turn, that office exercises a general supervision over this. It follows, as a natural sequence, that the provisions in Paragraph 46, of the Regulations, do not apply to the Canton office in the sense sometimes understood at Peking. The Shanghai office, as the repository of intelligence from the subordinate Consulates, is expected to report directly to the Legation; but the subordinate Consuls, whilst expected to keep the Shanghai office advised of all that may be going on within their respective districts, are neither required nor expected to address the Minister officially, except in reply to his communications and enquiries.

/ Sf

If this be not the correct interpretation, then, with the best intention, possible, and without complaint from the Department, I have been systematically violating the Regulations during a career extending through a period of many years, and in other countries, and in other positions, than that in which I am now entrusted. Therefore, whatever may be thought of its merits, I submit that my action has not been inconsistent.

I trust it may be superfluous to add that I have no desire in this matter but to follow the instructions of the Department, to which I am responsible; that it may be equally so to re-assure you of my desire to facilitate the transaction of business; and that if I fail to see either the justice or the propriety

/s/

of your censure; it arises from  
no want of appreciation, either  
of your high official position  
or of the skill and ability with  
which you have discharged  
its duties.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(sig of William L. Scruggs.)

A true copy

W.L.S.





*Ans'd. July 25<sup>th</sup> '81*

*D. H. Blair*

N<sup>o</sup> 31.

United States Consulate,  
Canton, May 24. 1881.

W<sup>th</sup> Scruggs, Consul,

To the State Department:

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Subject

Settlement of the case of the  
James Baile.

---

Abstract of contents

The case of the James Baile  
pirally settled, subject to  
the approval of the Department.

— An indemnity of \$2,000  
paid and receipts for —  
The nationality of the present  
owners of the wreck, and their  
relations toward the local  
authorities etc etc

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N<sup>o</sup> 31. United States Consulate,  
Canton, May 24. 1887.

To Lehas Payson, Esquire,  
Theia Apis? Secretary of State,  
Washington:

Sir,

In my N<sup>o</sup> 26, of the 3<sup>rd</sup> ultimo,  
I expressed the hope that, after the  
usual delays, the matter of the  
James Bailey would be settled,  
by the local authorities of Hai-  
nan, on the basis of a money  
compensation for such articles  
stolen from the wreck as could  
not be replaced.

I am now glad to be able to  
report that this hope has been  
realised; and that I have re-  
ceived for the sum of Two Thou-  
sand (Mexican silver) dollars,  
in satisfaction of all claims,  
subject of course to approval

/s/ by

by the Department.

Whilst this sum is (as usual in such cases,) a great deal less than the aggregate of the claims presented by the complainants, it is, in my judgment, an equitable equivalent for all actual losses sustained by reason of the robbery. The ship was in ballast, with no cargo whatever. She was provisioned only for her officers and crew (some 21 persons,) for her voyage homeward. A large portion of these provisions had, it seems, been damaged or destroyed in the typhoon. And much of the rigging and portable property of the vessel, had been either greatly damaged or wholly destroyed by the same cause. So that, when the mariners & / abandoned

abandoned the wreck, they were able to carry with them the more valuable remnants of their personal property. As an evidence of this, they hired a number of coolies, in the immediate neighborhood, to assist them; and, among the articles of their luggage, were the compass and two sextants left by them at a wayside village, and which were afterwards sent to this consulate by the local authorities.

In the settlement of this case therefore, I have endeavored to be just and reasonable toward the accused, as well as mindful of the interests, and jealous of the rights of the complainants; and the result of the investigation has been a conviction that the

Amount

amount of indemnity paid, is perhaps as great as could be reasonably demanded or conscientiously accepted. At any rate, it is more than I at one time hoped to obtain; because the time for a successful demand had ~~the~~ passed (with the visit of the ~~the~~ Alert), some weeks before I took charge of this office.

As the claimants are now in the United States, I shall, as soon as Exchange can be had on favorable terms, transmit the amount to the Department, together with copies of any papers connected with the case not already in your possession.

In this connection, it is proper to add that Mr. J. H. Smith, who represents the purchasers of the wreck, has failed to establish

L. H. S.

his claim to American citizenship. He is by birth a German subject, and is a partner, I believe, in the German house of Blackheads of Hong Kong.

The papers already in your possession, show that this firm purchased the wreck, caveat emptor, for the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200;) and there is really no evidence that anything was stolen from it after the date of this purchase. On the contrary, it appears that the native authorities of Hainan placed a military guard over the wreck some three days after its abandonment by the Master and crew; and, notwithstanding their repeated and urgent request that the owner take charge of their

[property]

property, the authorities are, it seems, still charged with its care and protection.

Trusting that my action, in the management and settlement of this case, may meet with approval by the Department,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs.

Inclosure: 731

1. Copy of the receipt given by Mr Scruggs, to Mr Sun Tin Foo, for \$2000, May 21. 1887.

Inclosure N<sup>o</sup> 431

(copy)

United States Consulate  
Canton, May 21, 1887.

Whereas, on the 17th October last, the American barge James Baile, capt<sup>m</sup> Mann, was wrecked in a typhoon off the coast of Hainan;

And whereas, in consequence of complaints of robbery and hostility by the natives of that Island, filed in this office by capt<sup>m</sup> Mann, the Undersigned Consul of the United States made a demand upon the local authorities for indemnity for such articles stolen as could not be recovered;

Now therefore this is to certify that Lun Tin Foo, has this day paid to the Undersigned,

[The



The sum of Two Thousand  
(Mexican silver) dollars,  
the amount of indemnity  
agreed upon; and that, in  
consequence, the case has  
been satisfactorily and  
amicably settled, and  
the same is to be reported,  
together with the money  
paid, to the Department of  
State of the United States  
for ratification.

In consequence whereof,  
and subject to the condition  
above referred to, the people  
and local authorities of Hainan  
are forever freed from further  
trouble in consequence of  
said complaint.

Given under my hand  
and seal, of office  
William L. Scruggs



*Ans'd. July 25<sup>th</sup> '87.*

N<sup>o</sup> 32.

United States Consulate,  
Canton, June 3. 1887.

Mr. Scripps, Consul,  
To the State Department.

Subject  
Sale of the James Bailey.

Abstract of contents  
Messrs Blackhead & Co, the original purchasers, sell the wreck for \$2800, to a German subject. — Possible question between the Underwriters and purchasers re

N<sup>o</sup> 32. United States Consulate  
Canton, June 3. 1887.  
To Lehas Payson Esquire  
Third Dep<sup>t</sup> Secy of State  
Washington:

Sir,

I learn that Messrs Black-  
head & Co., who purchased the  
wreck of the James Bailey in  
November last for two hund-  
red dollars, have (without  
removing her,) sold her to one  
Mr Bunje, a German subject,  
for Two thousand Eight Hund-  
red Dollars (\$2,800.)

The vessel was probably  
insured by some New York  
or Hartford company; and,  
~~as~~ doubts may arise touching  
the precise character of the  
original sale, resulting in  
an appeal to the Department

[by]

by the underwriters, as against  
the purchasers.

I am sir,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs.



N<sup>o</sup> 33.

See  
Instructions of  
Oct 21 '81

United States Consulate,  
Canton, June 3. 1887.

Mr Scruggs, Consul,

To The State Department.

---

Subject

American interests at Pakhoi.

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Abstract of contents.

The port of Pakhoi, opened 1876,  
within the consular district of  
Canton — American vessels  
there heretofore applying to the  
resident British Consul for ser-  
vices — In the absence of other  
available persons, qualified to  
render such service, the British  
Consul authorized thereto,  
subject to the approval of the  
Department etc etc

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N<sup>o</sup> 33 United States Consulate,  
 Canton, June 3, 1887.  
 To Charles Payson, Esquire,  
 Third Asst. Secretary of State,  
 Washington:

Sir,

Among the new ports opened to commerce by the Chefoo Agreement of 1876, is that of Pakhoi, on the south-west coast of China, and within the limits of the consular district of Canton.

Quite recently, a considerable trade has sprung up there; and, during the past eight or ten months, a number of vessels carrying the United States flag, have made regular entrances and clearances. I am informed also that there have been considerable quantities of native produce shipped thence, via  
 / Hongkong

Hongkong, to the United States ports; though I have been unable to learn definitely where, or in what manner Invoices have been verified and authenticated.

We have no Consular or Commercial Agent there, and as no American mercantile house has yet been established there, United States vessels have, it seems, been in the habit of applying to the British Consul for the usual services; and, up to within the past few weeks, these have been rendered without, however, the collection of the usual fees.

At present, there appears to be no available American citizen willing to accept the appointment, should the Department decide to establish a Commercial

Agency

Agency there. Consequently, as a temporary expedient, and subject of course to the approval of the Department, I have authorised ~~Mr~~ Collier M. Ford, Esquire, the resident British Consul, to act in the capacity of Consular Agent; limiting his functions to the entrance and clearance of American vessels, and to the certification of invoices.

To enable him to do this intelligently and properly, I have sent him a supply of blank forms, together with the schedule of fees prescribed in the Regulations, and enjoined upon him the duty of reporting regularly to this office.

For his compensation, he has agreed to accept one half the fees collected and reported

L by



by him.

Awaiting the pleasure of the  
Department,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William D. Scruggs.



Act. receipt — that No. 19  
State of Mr. Payson to Mr.  
Scruggs gave the  
understanding of  
the Department  
of such question  
as the character  
reaches report of  
the main facts to  
that from previous  
of the Consulate and  
relations it is not  
applicable that any  
distinctly of such  
character can arise  
as to the relations of  
a business and commercial  
nature.

1234 United States Consulate

JUL 18 1887

Canton, June 8. 1887.

Mr. Scruggs, Consul,

Dr. H. Clair

To the State Department.

Subject

Ans. July 25-87.

Relations between Diplomatic  
and Consular representatives, &c.

Abstract of contents.

Inclosing copies of the clos-  
ing correspondence between  
Mr. Angell and Mr. Scruggs,  
on the subject referred to.

N<sup>o</sup> 34. United States Consulate,  
Canton, June 8. 1887.

To Lehas Payson, Esquire,  
Third Asst. Secretary of State,  
Washington:

Sir,

I crave your indulgence  
to submit, herewith enclosed,  
copies of the closing correspond-  
ance between Minister Angell  
and myself on the subject of the  
Official Relations between Diplo-  
matic and Consular represent-  
atives in China, as prescribed  
in Article VI of the Regulations.

This, together with my Nos  
27 and 30, of the 12th April and  
May respectively, places the  
Department in possession of  
all the facts connected with  
the correspondence referred to,  
from its inception to its close;

La

4/34  
7/34

a correspondence which, I have reason to believe, was opened with none but praiseworthy motives, and which, so far as I am aware, has been concluded without any diminution of mutual respect.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William S. Scruggs.

Inclosures: copies 2.

1. Minister Angell to

W. S. Scruggs, May 25. 1887.

2. W. S. Scruggs to Minister

Angell, June 8. 1887.

(Copy)

N<sup>o</sup> 10 Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 25. 1887.

William D. Scruggs, Esquire,

United States Consul

Canton:

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your N<sup>o</sup> 10, As discussion does not seem to bring us any nearer to each other, in our views of the question under consideration, I think that no good purpose is to be subserved by continuing the correspondence upon the subject at present. I trust I may soon hear that your expectation of an adjustment of the claim of the officers & and crew of the "James Bailey" has been realized.

I am, sir, etc

(signed) James B. Russell

(copy)

N<sup>o</sup> 13. United States Consulate,  
Canton, June 8. 1887.

To James B. Angell, Esquire,

cc cc cc

Peking:

Sir,

As your despatches of the 2<sup>nd</sup> February and the 20<sup>th</sup> May last bear the same number, I have ventured to change the number of the last named from 10 to 21, the serial number next succeeding that of your despatch of the 14<sup>th</sup> ultimo.


I am glad to be able to concur with you in the opinion that "no good purpose is to be subserved by continuing" the discussion to which you refer; and I am persuaded you will do me the justice to remember that

L

I did not begin it.

You will have learned the  
this, from my N° 11, of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup>,  
that the expectations of an ad-  
justment of the claims of the  
officers and crew of the James  
Baily, have been realised

I am, Sir, etc etc  
William Scruggs.


 Let this  
 receipt be  
 put also here  
 as directed of  
 1881

No 35. United States Consulate,  
 Canton, June 11. 1887.

Mr Scruggs, Consul,  
 To the State Department.

Subject  
 Consular Certificates to Invoices.

act of  
 and H. - CA.

Abstract of contents.

The illegal practice of certifying  
 Canton Invoices at Hong Kong, to  
 be broken up — Inclosing  
 copies of correspondence between  
 Consuls Scruggs and Mosby  
 touching this illegal practice,  
 and the shipment of infected  
 cargo in consequence etc.



N<sup>o</sup> 35. United States Consulate,  
Canton, June 11. 1887.

To Lehas Payson, Esquire  
Third Asst. Secy of State,  
Washington:

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your instructions, N<sup>o</sup> 13 and 14, dated the 31<sup>st</sup> March and 16<sup>th</sup> April last, respectively. They relate to the certification of Canton invoices at Hong Kong, and to the shipment, hence to the United States, of infected cargo in consequence.

In reply to the first named, I may mention that, whilst I have no official information from him to that effect, I learn that Consul Mosby has issued a Circular, to shippers and ship Agents at his post, announcing  
/ that

that on and after the 1<sup>st</sup> proximo, he will refuse to authenticate invoices of cargo produced, manufactured or specially prepared at Canton for shipment to the United States; and that all such invoices must be certified to by the United States Consul at Canton. I have this information from merchants here, who have it from their Agents at Hongkong.

4/35 In this connection, I beg to submit herewith a copy of my despatch to Mr Mosby, dated the 15th April last, on the subject under consideration; to which however, I am sorry to say, no reply has been received, other than a bare acknowledgment of its receipt.

Touching the shipment of  
Infected

infected cargo, I have the  
honor to submit herewith a  
copy of Consul Mosby's despatch  $\frac{2}{35}$   
to me, dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> inst., and  
copies of my replies thereto; to  $\frac{3}{35}$   
which I venture to call your  $\frac{4}{35}$   
attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
William Scruggs.

Inclosures: (Copies)

1. Mr Scruggs to Mr  
Mosby, April 15. 1887.
2. Mr Mosby to Mr &  
Scruggs, June 2. 1887.
3. Mr Scruggs ("Infant")  
to Mr Mosby June 4. 1887.
4. Mr Scruggs despatch  
No. 4, to Mr Mosby,  
June 10. 1887. inclosg  
Medical Report by Dr  
Fleming

Fleming Barron, M.D., to the  
Municipal Council of  
Shameen, Feb. 18. 1887.

Inclosure N<sup>o</sup> 435

(Copy)

N<sup>o</sup> 3.

United States Consulate,

Canton, April 15. 1887.

To

M<sup>r</sup>. S. Mosby, Esquire,

Consul of the U.S.

Hankow:

Sir,

It seems to be still the practice for shippers of articles produced, manufactured or finally prepared here for exportation to the United States, to forward their merchandise by river and coasting steamers to some agent or warehouse at Hankow, and there procure Consular certificates to their invoices.

As the articles referred to are believed to undergo no change at Hankow, but are shipped thence to the United States in exactly the same condition as  
[when

when they leave this port, the practice is, it seems to me, of very doubtful legality.

Possibly frauds are not intended by the shippers in most of such cases; but it certainly places it beyond the power of the Consul here, or at your port, to readily detect fraudulent invoices if made. It therefore defeats the object contemplated by Paragraph 468 of the Consular Regulations, as modified and explained by the Department, in Circular N° 13, of June 10<sup>th</sup> 1879.

I beg to suggest, in this connection, that it is not improbable an examination may disclose the fact that goods have sometimes been shipped, hence to United States ports under

[Invoices

Invoices certified to at your  
port, greatly below their original  
cost and the market price pre-  
vailing here, in evasion of  
the revenue laws of the United  
States.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

William D. Scruggs.

Enclosure N° 2/35

(copy)

N° 121.

United States Consulate,

Canton, June 2, 1887.

Mrs. Scruggs, Esq.,

U.S. Consul

Canton, China:

Sir,

I have received from the  
Department a copy of your des-  
patch N° 19, of Feb. 23<sup>rd</sup> last, in  
which you charge that I  
have authenticated invoices  
of Old rags, shipped by Vogel  
& Co. to the United States and  
that "medical testimony points  
to the fact of such cargo cargo  
having caused a late case  
of complicated fever which  
terminated fatally"

The object of your despatch  
being to impute to me a  
neglect of official duty in  
allowing

allowing infected cargo to be shipped to the United States, I have the right now to ask of you on what authority you have made this statement? & when the medical testimony to which you refer was obtained? at what time and on what vessel was this infected cargo shipped? and to what port of destination?

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

( sig of ) Mr. S. Mosby

U.S. Consul



(Copy)

Enclosure N<sup>o</sup> 3 35-1

Informal.

"United States Consulate,

"Canton, June 4. 1887.

"Dear Sir,

"I have your despatch of the  
"2<sup>nd</sup> inst., and am fully prepared to  
"answer all your inquiries therein.

"But, before doing so, I desire to  
"afford you an opportunity to elim-  
"inate from an official paper, ex-  
"pressing of personal imputation  
"which, I am persuaded, must  
"have been the result of some strange  
"misapprehension, and which, upon  
"mature reflection, you may wish  
"to withdraw.

"With this object in view, I delay my  
"answer, and hold your despatch  
"subject to your instructions."

"I am, Sir,

"To  
"Mr. S. Mosby Esq. William D. Scruggs  
"Hankow.

(Copy) Enclosure 4/35

N<sup>o</sup> 4. United States Consulate,  
Canton, June 10<sup>th</sup>, 1881.

To Jno. S. Mosby, Esquire,  
U. S. Consul

Hongkong.

Sir,

I had the honor to receive, on the 3<sup>rd</sup> inst., your despatch # dated the day previous. You complain therein that, in my st<sup>o</sup> 19 to the State Department, I charge you with having authenticated Invoices of infected cargo. You assert, furthermore, that "the object" of my despatch was to impute to you "a neglect of official duty". And, upon these assumptions, you ask upon what authority I based my report to the Department, in the despatch to which you refer.

Yours  
\_\_\_\_\_

As your complaints, as respects the facts reported and my motives in reporting them, are quite unfounded, I conceived you were under some strange & misapprehension; and, accordingly, I wrote you, on the 4<sup>th</sup> inst., offering you opportunity to eliminate from your official despatch certain expressions which I was persuaded you would, upon & maturer reflection, desire to & withdraw.

However, after a week's delay, I am without your & response; and, assuming that you intend to make none, I shall now answer your enquiries courteously, passing over your personal imputations as irrelevant.

In my N<sup>o</sup> 19 to the Department

J. S.

I stated simply that a certain firm here has been in the habit of shipping old rags to the United States; and that medical testimony pointed to the fact that such cargo has caused a late case of complicated fever, terminating fatally.

My authority for this statement was the Report of the Medical officer of the Municipal Council, made to that body on the 18<sup>th</sup> of February last, an extract from which I enclose herewith. The name of the deceased is Bryner, an employe of Messrs Vogel & Co.

You will observe that Dr. Barron attributes Bryner's disease and death to contact with old rags, collected for shipment

\_\_\_\_\_ 7 to

to the United States by this firm. I "consider", says the Doctor, "that these bales of rags, coming as they do from beggars and from all classes and conditions of the filthiest of people, are hot beds of disease, containing germs of the most deadly and revolting complaints". And these rags, the Doctor continues, "are shipped to the United States to be made into paper".

A copy of this Medical Report, was transmitted, by the British Consul here, to the Governor of Hongkong. In his accompanying despatch (a copy of which is now before me,) the Consul says, "the rags in question pass through Hongkong on their way to England and  
} the

"the United States, where they are  
 "sold to be made into paper"; and  
 he adds that, "in their unpuri-  
 "fied state, they constitute a  
 "source of danger to every per-  
 "son in the ships in which they  
 "are carried to their destination,  
 "and indeed to every one coming  
 "into contact with them".

If any confirmations of the  
 preceding statements were neces-  
 -sary, I could refer you to those  
 by the heads of several Foreign  
 hongs here, to the members of  
 the Municipal Council, and  
 to statements made to me by  
 an educated Chinaman, whose  
 house is well known abroad.  
 The Chinaman to whom I  
 refer says, "the rags in question  
 "are made up largely from the  
 } clothing

clothing at beggars and lepers, who die in the alleys and by ways of the native city; and he adds, with commendable frankness, that his own house once engaged in this traffic, and "had to abandon it because "it led <sup>to</sup> disease and death among the employees and servants".

So much for the dangerous nature of this traffic, as conducted between this country and the United States; a traffic rendered possible by the practice of authenticating consular Invoices at a British port of transshipment, thus placing the export trade of Canton wholly beyond the supervision of the Consul here.

In my despatch to the State Department, of which &

Yours

you complain, I mention that the firm alluded to, as engaging in this dangerous traffic, have a branch house at Hongkong, and that its Consular Invoices were supposed to be certified to at that port; and I closed by calling the attention of the Department to my former despatch (whereof you have a copy) touching the irregular and illegal character of such Invoices. My object in this was, not to arraign you for criminal neglect of duty, but to break up an illegal practice which had been sanctioned by usage. The shippers of the particular cargo in question had been, and are, in the habit of sending all their Invoices to Hongkong for certification.



certification; and your predecessors and yourself had been, and are, in the habit of certifying to all Invoices thus produced. The inference then that you (unwittingly) certified to this rag cargo, produced to you under the general description of 'Merchandise', was a legitimate sequence. It may imply an erroneous conception of duty on your part; but it does not necessarily imply an imputation of moral turpitude, or even a wilful neglect of duty, and no such imputation was intended.

It is hardly within the range of reasonable probability, that shippers, engaged in this dangerous traffic, would criminate themselves by giving me the name

1 of

of the vessel, carrying their rag cargo, or of the port of its destination; so that, without your co-operation, whatever facts coming into my possession, concerning the exact date of shipment, and the port of destination, must reach me in some roundabout way.

However, as a clue to intelligent enquiry, I may mention that the "Papa", a sailing vessel clearing from your port to New York, on or about the 5<sup>th</sup> of March last, contained 137 packages of "Merchandise" shipped by the firm alluded to; and circumstances point to the fact that this "Merchandise", or at least a large portion of it, was the identical rags mentioned in Dr. Barrow's Report.

1 ct

It is well known now that the "Centennial", the "Twilight" and the "Mentz", which cleared from your port previously, carried cargoes of rags shipped by the firm indicated. It is known also that the "Litchfield" and the "Godwin", sailing on the 29<sup>th</sup> January and the 26<sup>th</sup> April last respectively, carried, the one 1041 and the other 608, packages of "Merchandise" shipped by the same firm.

I may be permitted to add, in this connection, that the questionable practice of authenticating Invoices of Canton cargo (shipped hence to the United States) at a British port en route, was brought to your notice from this office

several

several months ago.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

William Scraggs.

Enclosure.

1. Certified Extract from  
the Report of Dr Fleming  
Barrow M. D. to the Mu-  
nicipal Council of  
Shameen, February 18<sup>th</sup>,  
1881.

(copy)

enclose with des. to General Mosby  
Extract.

" Canton, China:

" February 18th 1881.

" As a Shamen, I consider  
" the sanitary conditions under  
" which we live excellent. We  
" have sewers and many other  
" ways of getting rid of effluvia and  
" disease laden matter. A  
" case of sickness, ending fatal-  
" -ly in a few days, has just  
" occurred. It was a complica-  
" -tion, so far as I could tell, of  
" Typhus and Smallpox, and that  
" too in a most virulent form.  
" I was puzzled for a time to  
" find the cause of this disease,  
" until in fact I ascertained  
" that the mercantile house for  
" which the patient was a  
" silk inspector dealt largely  
" in Chinese rags which are  
" shipped

"shipped to the United States, to  
 "be made into paper. The room  
 "in which the patient resided  
 "silk is on the Godown which  
 "contained the rags, and he had  
 "to pass through this Godown to  
 "reach his silk room. His bed-  
 "room windows open directly  
 "on this Godown.

"Now, I consider that these  
 "bales of rags, coming as they  
 "do from beggars and all classes  
 "and conditions of the filthiest of  
 "people, are regular hot beds  
 "of disease, and contain germs  
 "of the most deadly and revolting  
 "complaints. These articles of  
 "merchandise should by no  
 "means be allowed to come on the  
 "Foreign Settlement, but should  
 "be inspected in the native city,  
 (and

"and shipped direct from the  
"Chinese godowns. All ships  
"carrying such cargo, should  
"undergo the most rigorous  
"rules of ventilation, disinfection,  
"and subjected to the most  
"searching inspection". x x

x x x x

Beaten June 10. 81  
I hereby certify that I have  
carefully read the foregoing  
extract from my report made  
to the Municipal Council Shantung  
in Feby last and find it  
correct in every particular  
P. Garraw MD.





N<sup>o</sup> 36 United States Consulate,  
Canton, June 20. 1881.

To Chas Payson, Esquire,  
Third Asia? Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir,

Mr Consul General Denny  
informs me that Messrs Russell & Co  
of Hongkong have appealed from my  
decision in the matter of Consular  
Fees due from the "Pung-On" at Pakhoi,  
a port within the jurisdiction of this  
Consulate.

I am very glad they have done  
so. It is a privilege of which they  
were duly advised by me several  
weeks ago. I also, at the same time,  
proffered to forward any repre-  
sentation they might desire to  
make, assuring them that, pend-  
ing such final decision, they  
would have the benefit of any  
[doubt]

doubts touching the liability of their vessel for the usual fees. I informed them furthermore, that the fees already collected would be held subject to the final decision of the Department.

The Custom House authorities at Pakhoi (as at other Chinese ports) require a Consular Certificate of the deposit of a ship's papers, before permitting her to discharge cargo. For this Certificate, a fee of \$2 was collected from the Master of the "Prig-on", as prescribed in Schedule 32, Paragraph 333, of the Consular Regulations of 1874; and, under provisions of Schedule 95, of the same Paragraph, a tonnage fee of \$4.77 was collected, the ship's register being 477 tons. This total of \$6.77 (or its equivalent in Mexican dollars,) was all the fees collected.

[no

no fee being demanded a paid  
under schedule 104, of the Para-  
graph already cited.

Under instructions contained  
in the Consular Regulations, as  
elucidated by Circulars from the  
State and Treasury Departments,  
I consider myself responsible for  
the proper entrance and clearance  
of American vessels at ports within  
my consular district. But, as I  
could not be personally present  
here and at Pakhoi at the same  
time, Mr Ford, H.B.M.'s Consul  
there, very kindly consented to  
render any services required  
by American vessels there, until  
the Department could appoint  
some consular Agent or make  
some other satisfactory provis-  
ion for the service at that port.

Of course this was not an

[appointment

appointment of a Consul Agent.  
It was not even a nomination  
of a candidate for that position.  
It was merely a temporary ex-  
pedient to meet primitive cir-  
-cumstances, made subject to  
approval by the Consul General,  
and to ratification by the Dep-  
-artment; so reported at the  
time, and so understood by  
Mr Ford and by ship agents  
at Pakhoi.

Pertinent to this matter, I submit,  
4/36 herewith inclosed a copy of my  
note of the 18th to Mr Consul Mosby  
(to which no reply has been  
2/36 received,) and also a copy of his  
Receipt therein referred to.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,  
William L. Scruggs.

/ Inclosures

*Inclosures.*

1. copy of Mr Scruggs' note to Mr Mosby dated June 16. 1881.
2. copy (of the copy) of Mr Mosby's Receipt for fees collected for the "Ping-On".

Inclosure N<sup>o</sup>. 436

(copy)  
 N<sup>o</sup> 6 United States Consulate,  
 Canton, June 10. 1887.  
 To Jno. S. Mosby, Esquire,  
 U.S. Consul,  
 Hongkong:

Sir,

I beg to call your attention to the fact that the Agents of the "Ping On" seem to be under the impression that you, as Consul at Hongkong, & have receipted that vessel for fees incidental to her entrance and clearance at Pakhoi, a Chinese port within the jurisdiction of this Consulate.

Of course your Receipt to them, dated the 28<sup>th</sup> ultimo, (a copy of which they produce in support of this assumption,) will not justify & such a conclusion. For, the presumption is that, you had in

[mind

mind your own port and its dependencies, and not those in China, within the jurisdiction of the Canton Consulate, over which you have no control or supervision whatever.

Nevertheless, as an act of courtesy, I deem it proper that I should inform you of the use that is attempted to be made of your Receipt in question.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

William D. Scruggs.

Inclosure N<sup>o</sup> 2/36

(copy)

U.S. Consulate,

Hong Kong, May 28. 1887.

The S. S. "Ping-On" paid Tonnage dues at this Consulate for the first four trips this year. This exempts her from further payments of Tonnage dues during this year. I will add that under the Consular Regulations there is no fee for clearing a ship, as Tonnage dues pay for both entering and clearing.

(sig. r) Jno. S. Mosby.

U.S. Consul.



RECEIVED  
JUN 18 1887  
SHANGHAI  
P/E. \$1779.10  
No 37 United States Consulate,  
Canton, June 18. 1887.

Mr Scripps, Consul,  
To the State Department.

Subject  
Transmitting to the Department, the  
indemnity paid in the case of  
American ship James Baird

Abstract, contents  
Inclosing Bill, Exchange, with  
Exchange voucher, for \$2,000 in  
Mexican dollars — the claim of  
the purchaser of the wreck not  
entertained by the consul —  
Inclosing all the papers in the  
case etc etc

Receipt of  
managing James  
the James Baird  
ship to Consul  
Nov 18. 87.  
et al.

See letter of  
Jan 10 + 30/85  
To L. Langley in this office  
& Feb 27/85 to his atty  
Borland will cot. Norfolk

N<sup>o</sup> 37 United States Consulate,  
Canton, June 18<sup>th</sup> 1887.

To Chas Payson, Esquire,  
Third Asst. Secretary of State,  
Washington:

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit,  
herewith inclosed, a Bill of Exchange  
for \$1779.<sup>10</sup>, covering the indemnity  $\frac{2}{3}$   
of \$2,000 (in Mexican silver dollars,)  $\frac{1}{3}$   
paid to me by the local authorities  
of Hainan, in settlement of the case  
of the James Bailey, as reported in my  
N<sup>o</sup> 31, of the 24<sup>th</sup> Ultimo, to the Department.  
I likewise inclose the banker's cer-  $\frac{2}{3}$   
tificate, showing the amount paid,  $\frac{1}{3}$   
in Mexican dollars, for the Bill  
referred to.

I find, upon examination, that  
I have already sent you copies of  
all papers material to this case,  
except those filed by the claimants

[closing]

3/37 shaping the itemised account of their  
 4/37 losses; and I now enclose the originals  
 of these. I also submit, as part of the  
 record of the case, an extract from Mr  
 Consul Mosby's letter of the 11<sup>th</sup> March  
 last, wherein he corroborates the opin-  
 -ion that the purchasers of the wreck  
 had no just grounds for reclama-  
 -tion; a point on which, by the way,  
 I apprehend there can be but one  
 intelligent opinion. I also sub-  
 5/37 -mit a copy of my letter to the  
 claimants.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
William Scruggs.

Inclosures.

1. Bill of Exchange to order of the  
 Secretary of State for \$1779.<sup>10</sup>
2. The bank's Certificate thereof
3. Capt. Mann to Consul Lincoln Nov. 1. 80
4. Consul Mosby to Mr. Scruggs, Mch 11. 81
5. Mr. Scruggs to Capt. Mann, June 7. 81

*Received*

Portland, Maine, November 14<sup>th</sup> 1881.

Received of James G. Blaine, Secretary of State of the United States, a draft drawn on the Bank of America, New York, by Messrs Riggs & Co, for Seventeen hundred and seventy nine dollars and ten cents (\$1779.<sup>10</sup>/<sub>100</sub>) payable to the Secretary of State of the United States or order and endorsed payable to Messrs J. S. Winslow & Co, managing owners of the ship "James Bailey" or order, in full satisfaction of our claim against the local authorities of Hainan, China, on account of losses sustained at the hands of the natives of that province.

J. S. Winslow & Co  
Managing owners of the  
ship "James Bailey"  
By H. C. Dewey.

Portland Maine Nov 14<sup>th</sup> 1881

It is known that on this fourteenth day of Nov. personally appeared before me Henry C. Dewey by Mr. Krown as one of the firm of J. S. Winslow & Co of Portland and in my presence signed the above receipt. In testimony thereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal the day and year above written.

William W. Merrill  
Notary Public



Office of *John D. Morgan & Co.*

Washington, D.C. *Aug 25 1881*

*Col. R. C. Morgan*

*Disbursing Agent  
Department of State.*

*Dear Sir:*

*We have collected for  
your ac. draft on the Hongkong  
& Shanghai Bank Corp.<sup>y</sup> for  
\$1779.<sup>10</sup> & as requested in your  
favor. It must enclose our draft  
for a like amount on Bank of  
America N.Y. to the order of the  
Secretary of State of the United States*

*Yours truly*  
*W. H. Clegg*

Department of State  
Washington D.C. Aug 4<sup>th</sup> 1891

\$ 1779.10/100

Received from William L  
Scruggs Esq. U.S. Consul at Chin Kiang,  
Cheow, First of Exchange, dated 17<sup>th</sup> June,  
on Demand of the Hongkong and Shanghai  
Banking Corporation at Hongkong, on their  
Agency at 49 William Street New York  
in Favor of the Secy. Secretary of State, of  
the United States, for the Sum of One  
Thousand Seven hundred and seventy-  
nine 10/100 dollars U.S. Currency.

For Robt. R. B. Morgan & Co  
Attn. of Van Dyke & Co

Original      Inclosure No. 2/37

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Hongkong.

17 June 1887

I, the undersigned, manager of the Bank aforesaid, hereby certify that I have this day sold to William L. Scruggs, Consul of the United States at Canton, our sight draft on New York dated this day the 17<sup>th</sup> June 1887 for the sum of \$1779.<sup>10</sup> in U.S. Currency payable to order of the State Secretary of State of the United States, and have received the sum of \$2000 local currency in full payment therefor including exchange tariff & stamps; and I further certify that the current rate of exchange at date of said draft (17 June 1887) was 89 1/2%.

S. H. Smith

Chief Manager

MEMO.

For William L. Scruggs Esq.  
Offy New York \$1779.10.  
" 890/2 = 1999.  
Stamps 1.  
\$2000.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Hongkong, 17 June 1881.



11/1/80

20 Enclosures

Enclosure N° 3/37

Hong Kong Nov. 1. 1880

C. F. Lincoln Esq.  
U. S. Consul, Canton

Sir

I beg to report the wreck of the Am. ship "James Bailey" of 1531 tons belonging to Portland Maine on the 17<sup>th</sup> of Oct. In conjunction with my crew consisting of 21 men I made an attempt to save property, but the natives stole & plundered us in every direction, also so threatening their appearance that we expected a hostile attack. By some little force we got a native to guide us to Hoikow, he was very unwilling to do so for the people made as if to kill him. I beg to enclose copy of my report as it appeared in the public press, as also letters from the British Consul at Kiangchow whose good offices I requested to have the ship protected & the property recovered.

In submitting my case to you I beg to invoke your aid in procuring compensation &

Satisfaction for this piratical  
conduct of the people of the  
Hainan Coast and the matter  
otherwise dealt with as you  
may deem necessary to the  
interest of our Seamen &  
Shipping

I have the honor  
to be your most  
Obedt. Servt.  
Jos. W. Mann

P.S. I also enclose herewith a list  
of the articles stolen by the natives  
The value of same attached.  
Showing a Total value \$502.00  
I will also send you as soon as  
possible a list of the property  
stolen by the natives belonging  
to the crew. And have to  
request you to take such  
action as you may deem best as  
will secure the return of this  
property or payment by the  
authorities of the district above  
stated.

J. W. M.

Estimate of Personal Property Stolen  
By the Inhabitants of Hainan Island  
From Thomas Gray 1<sup>st</sup> Officer of  
American Ship James Bailey  
Wrecked on East Coast of said  
Island 17<sup>th</sup>/10/80.

1 Overcoat	25	00
1 Suit cloths	20	00
2 Business Suits	30	00
1 Quadrant & Epitome	17	00
1 Dozn White Shirts	16	00
1 Dozn Briemman Do	22	00
1/2 Dozn Unders Do	7	50
1/2 Dozn Pairs Drawers	7	50
2 Sleeping Suits	7	00
3 Suits White	15	00
2 Felt Hats	6	00
1 Pair Sea Boots	6	00
2 Do Gaiters	9	00
Dozn Pair Socks	8	00
Core Nautical Instruments	10	00
1 Leather Trunk	5	00
Thomas Gray Fin. Mate	211	00

Received  
25 Oct. 80  
H. W. A. C. C. C.  
Signed before  
H. W. A. C. C. C.

Estimate of Personal Property  
Stolen by the Inhabitants of  
Hainan Island from  
James Doyle Second officer  
of the American Ship James  
Bailey which was wrecked  
on the East Coast of said  
Island October 17<sup>th</sup> 1880

2 Pair Pants	32 00
6 Wollen Shirts	12 00
6 Under "	9 00
6 Pair Drawers	9 00
5 Col. Shirts	7 50
1 Over Coat	25 00
1 Oil Painting	5 00
Nautical Instruments	50 00
Bed & Bedding	15 00
Trunk Boots & Shoes	20 00
One Guitar	20 00
1/2 Dozen Shirts White	9 00
	\$ 193 50

James Doyle - 2 mat  
 Signed before us James Scott  
 H. W. act. Consul  
 King Chow 25 Oct. 80

Estimate of Personal Property  
Stolen by the Inhabitants of  
Hainan Island from  
Zemuel Langley third  
Officer of the American  
Ship James Bailey which  
was wrecked on the East  
Coast of said Island,  
October 14<sup>th</sup> 1880

1	Flannel Suit	7.50
1	Cloth "	25.00
2	Suits "	12.00
1/2	Dozen White Shirts	9.00
1/2	" " " "	8.00
1/2	" " " "	7.50
1/2	" " " "	6.00
6	Pair Pants	15.00
	Boots & Shoes	10.00
1	Doz Pair Socks	6.00
	Oil Clothing	5.00
2	Pea Jackets	12.00
	Bed & Bedding	15.00
	Nautical Instruments	25.00
	Books & Trunk	12.00
	L. Langley.	75.00
	Third Mate	

signed before us

Notary Public

Witness J. W. van Coud

*This  
value right*

*li.*

Estimate of Personal Property  
Stolen by the Inhabitants of  
Hainan Island from John  
A Stewart, Steward of the  
American Ship James:

Bailey which was wrecked  
on the East Coast of said  
Island October 17<sup>th</sup> 1880

1 1/2 Doz; White Shirts	27 00
1 Cloth Suit	25 00
1 Music Box	20 00
1 Doz; Crimean Shirts	24 00
1/2 " Pair Drawers	9 00
1 " Under Shirts	18 00
Boots & Shoes	12.00
1 Doz Pair Socks	6.00
Bed & Bedding	20.00
1 Trunk	10 00
1 Clock	5 00
Hats	5.00
<u>Estimated total</u>	<u>\$181.00</u>

Before us Authenticated

Kingdon Wm. A. C. C.

25 Oct. 80

*List of clothes last onboard the ship "James Bailey"*

*§*

1. Suit of clothes	8. 00
1. Oilskins	3. 00.
1. Sleeping suit	2. 00
1. doz. of shirts	13. 00.
1. Clothes chest	2. 50.
1. Pair. Seaboots	5. 00.
1. " Shoes	1. 50.
2. Sea coats	6. 50.
4. Pair of stockings	1. 00.
2. " drawers	3. 00.
2. undershirts	4. 00.
4. Pair. working pants	4. 50.
1/2 doz silk handkerchiefs	3. 00.
	<hr/>
	<i>§</i> 57. 00.

*Oct. 25<sup>th</sup> 1880*

*William Balfour.*

Lists of personal  
property belong-  
ing to crews, or  
made out by  
themselves.



	\$ = C
1 Suit Cloth	13 = 00
3 pair pants	10 -- 00
4 pair Drawers	5 -- 20
6 flannel under Shirts	8 -- 00
4 Creaming Shirts	9 -- 00
3 Suite Overalls	6 -- 00
1 Suit Oilskins	3 -- 50
1 pair Sea Boots	4 = 50
1 pair Shoes	2 = 50
6 pair Stockings	4 -- 00
1 Coat & Cap	2 -- 50
200 Blankets	7 -- 00
1 Camphorwood Chest	3 -- 50
Small Bear	5 -- 00
	<hr/>
	84 = 50
Robert Gilmer Oct 25	
1880	

*List of clothing lost on board ship James Earl*

4 pair of pants	10 - 00
3 pair of overalls	4 - 00
2 blue shirts	6 - 00
7 cream shirts	8 - 00
4 suits of flannel	10 - 00
1 suite of towel cloth	13 - 00
6 pair of stockings	3 - 00
1 suite of stockings	3 - 50
1 pair of sea boots	5 - 00
1 over coat	10 - 00
1 head	2 - 50
1 blanket	2 - 00
1 chest	3 - 00
1 hatt cap	2 - 00
1 pair of working shoes	2 - 00
Small gear	3 - 00
	<hr/>
	89 00

*John Corinell Oct 25<sup>th</sup> 1880*

8

list of clothes lost &c

1 suit of clothes	\$ 10.00
4 shirts	8.00
3 pair of pants	5.50
1 suit of <sup>fine</sup> Flannels	7.00
Bed & Blankets	5.00
1 clothes sheet	2.00
1 suit of oilskins	3.00
Navigation book	4.00
1 Overcoat	3.00
Small articles	3.00
	<u>\$ 50.50</u>

Charles Anderson Late of Ship Jas. Bailey

Oct 25<sup>th</sup> 1880

# List of clothes lost on Ship Jas Bailey

1 suit of clothes	18.00
1 sea coat	5.00
1 suit of oilskins	3.50
1/2 dozen shirts	9.00
4 pair of drawers	4.00
3 under flannels	3.00
5 pair of working pants	8.00
2 pair of boots	6.00
1/2 dozen pair stockings	3.00
1 muffler	1.00
1 clothes chest	25.00
small articles	5.00
	<u>\$68.00</u>

Daniel Kelley Oct 25<sup>th</sup> 1880

# List of clothes lost.

7 flannel undershirts	14.00
8 crumple shirts	8.00
4 pair of flannel drawers	8.00
6 pair of pants	15.00
1 suit of oilskins	5.00
8 pair of stockings	4.00
2 Blankets	3.00
1 pair of sea boots	4.00
1 overcoat	8.00
2 vests	3.00
1 camphor wood chest	2.60
	<u>74.60</u>

Clavin Alexander Oct 25<sup>th</sup> 1880

List of clothes lost on Ship Jan. Bailey

1 suit of oilskins	\$ 3.50
1 pair of sea boots	7.00
1 oilskin coat	1.25-
2 pair of pants	10.00
2 coats	7.00
3 pair of drawers	4.00
3 under shirts	4.50
3 Crimen shirts	6.00
Bed & Blankets	5.00
1 pair of shoes	2.25-
1 clothes chest	3.00
Small gear	7.00
	<u>\$ 60.50</u>

John Barry Oct 25<sup>th</sup> 1880

# List of Clothing List

1 Suit of Oil Skins	300
4 Pair " Working Pants	400
6 " of Wollen Stockings	150
1 " Gum Boots	400
1 " Sea Boots	500
1 " Shoes	200
1 Suit of Cloth	700
4 Under Shirts	300
6 Over Shirts	600
2 Den Jumpers	150
2 Pair Den pants	200
4 " Drawers	300
1 Pea Jacket	300
Small things	000
Bed and Blanket	400
	<u>35.00</u>

George Marshall.

# List of clothes lost onboard the ship "James Bailey"

1. Suit of clothes	\$ 9. 00.
1. " " Oilskins	3. 50.
1. Pair seaboots	8. 00.
1. " Shoes	2. 50.
3. Serge shirts	4. 00.
3. Pair drawers	2. 50.
3. flannel undershirts	3. 00.
1. Sea Coat	1. 00.
1/2 doz. Crimian shirts	9. 00.
3. Pair working pants	3. 00.
5. " Stockings	4. 00.
Bed & Blankets	5. 00.
1. Clothes chest	2. 50.
	<u>\$ 57. 00.</u>

Oct. 25<sup>th</sup> 1880.

W. H. Baker.



# List of clothes lost on board Ship named Bailey

	\$	c
1 suit of oilskins	3.	50
1 pair sea boots	7.	00
1 pair shoes	2.	25
10 shirts	12.	00
6 undershirts	6.	00
2 caps	1.	75
4 pair stockings	2.	00
3 pair pants	4.	50
3 pair drawers	2.	50
Bed + Blanket	3.	00
	\$	44.50

Oct 25<sup>th</sup> 1880

John Campbell

copy

List of clothing lost on board the ship James Keith

	d	c
1 suit of trowsers	12	00
6 suits of flannel	17	00
6 pair of pants	8	00
Woolly coat	6	00
1 pair of sea boots	5	00
3 suits of drawers	3	00
6 pair of willie stockings	3	00
1 hair band	6	00
1 blanket	2	00
6 crinoid shirts	6	00
4 W. shirt	4	00
1 hat	2	50
small gear	4	00
1 suit of oilskins	3	50
		<hr/>
		82.00

Thomas Kinnic Oct 25<sup>th</sup> 1850

<u>List of clothing list on board the ship James Bailey</u>	
	B . c
1 suit of twilled blue cloth	13 . 50
4 pair of pants	8 . 00
4 vests	3 . 00
1 hat & cap	2 . 50
6 W. shirts	6 . 00
6 crincoan hirt	9 . 00
6 suits of flannel	18 . 00
5 pair of stockings	2 . 00
1 suit of silkings	3 . 50
1 pair of sea boots	7 . 00
1 pair of shoes	2 . 50
1 campher wood chest	4 . 00
1 hair head	6 . 50
2 blankets	5 . 00
1 Top coat	4 . 50
navigation book and rather	10 . 00
1 music box	7 . 00
small gear	5 . 00
	<u>127 . 00</u>

Robert Tinnelly Oct 25<sup>th</sup> 1880

# List of clothes lost

	\$.	c
2 pair of tweed pants	8.	00
3 suits of flannel undershirts	9.	00
4 cream shirts	8.	00
4 pair of woollen socks	2.	00
1 " of seaboots	7.	00
1 suit of oilskins	4.	00
1 pair of gaiters	4.	00
1 overcoat	10.	00
Small articles	5.	00
2 suits of dungaree	2.	00

John Gotterson Oct 25<sup>th</sup> 1880 59.00

# List of Clothing Lost on Board the James Bailey

1 Suit of Oil Skins	358
1 Pair of Sea Boots	400
4 " " " " Drawer	325
5 " " " " Stockings	100
4 " " " " Working Pants	400
1 Blanket	200
1 Quilt	150
5 Over Shirts	400
1 Dress Coat	400
1 Camphor Chest	250
4 Jumpers	350
4 Pair Working. Pants	400
Small things.	500
	<u>41.75</u>

Oct 25<sup>th</sup> 1880

John Abbot

*List of clothes lost onboard the ship James Bailey*

● 1. Suit of clothes	\$ 14. 00.
1. " " Oilskins	3. 50.
9. Shirts	12. 00.
5. Pair of pants	7. 50.
1. hat 1. cap.	2. 00.
5. Pair of stockings	2. 50.
1. " Seaboots	7. 00.
2. " Shoes	2. 00.
1. Sea jacket	3. 00.
1. Camphor wood chest	3. 00.
Bed & Blankets	4. 00.
Small gear	3. 00.
	<hr/>
	\$ 63. 50.

*October 25<sup>th</sup> 1880*

*John Stern*

List of Clothes sent on Board the Sinner Baiting		
	\$	C
1 Suit of Clothes	15	00
4 Creaming Shirts	10	00
1 Over Coat	12	00
6 pair Stockings	4	00
1 pair sea Boots	5	00
1 Clothes Chest	3	50
2 pair Shoes	5	00
4 pair pants	9	00
Bed Blankets	5	00
1 Tool Chest and Tools	120	00
	188	50
Will keep rest of same		

*List of Articles Stolen from Ship  
"James Bailey" by Pirates of Hainan I.  
(Provisions)*

8 tierces Beef at \$20 each.	\$160.00
8 Hds. " " \$13 "	104.00
12 " Pork 15 "	180.00
1 " Molasses.	15.00
2 " Sugar \$16 each	32.00
8 " Rhum \$7 "	56.00
12 cases canned goods \$3 "	36.00
50 lbs. Butter	30.00
50 " coffee	40.00
50 " Tea	25.00
Small Stores	150.00
	<hr/>
	\$828.00

*Bordage &c.*

Two Hawseers 10 1/2 x 8"	\$350.00
Lines 6 x 5"	\$200.00
ten coils rope 2 1/2 to 3 1/2"	150.00
4 Bolts Cannon 8 1/2 lbs each.	200.00
12 Suit Sails.	2000.00
4 Signals	36.00
Ensigns	40.00
Flag & Jack	40.00
the Hainan &c.	100.00
2 tent bag.	25.00
	<hr/>
	\$3141.00
	<hr/>
	\$3969.00



Amount brought forward	\$3969.00
Three signal lamps.	\$ 40.00
Three lanterns	8.00
Lamps in cabins	50.00
Galley range	200.00
Outfit for do.	100.00
Cabin stove	25.00
Force Pump & Hose	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$523.00
Furniture cabins.	
Three sofas.	\$ 50.00
Four large chairs	45.00
Six small "	10.00
Five Mirrors	15.00
Centre Table	5.00
Carpets	30.00
Library drumming and society	20.00
Medicine	40.00
Table Forward cabin	25.00
Settees	20.00
	<hr/>
	\$260.00
	<hr/>
	4752.00

Articles stolen & destroyed from myself

Charts A & S. Atlantic	\$ 6.00	
" " " Pacific	10.50	
2 " Indian Ocean	8.00	
Eastern & Western Hemisphere	30.00	
Coast Charts England	15.00	
Harbor " America	12.00	
Navigators	6.00	
Findleys	14.00	85.00
China Pilot	12.00	
Horsburg	20.00	
Law of Storms	4.00	
Lights &c	15.00	
sextant	60.00	
Barometer	20.00	
Marine Glass	22.00	
Other Instruments	10.00	161.00
		\$ 262.00

Clothing &c.		417
Clothing for sale to crew \$150.00		\$ 679
Tobacco " " "	50.00	750
Overcoats	50.00	
2 x Rubber coats	12.00	
Sea Boots	15.00	
Suits cloth	60.00	167
under clothing	30.00	
Suits & other things	50.00	
		\$ 417.10 \$ 679.00

Amount brought forward \$679.00

Bath fittings & Bedding. \$ 40.00

Warrens Medical Works 7.00

Dictionary 6.00

Toilet Basin 18.00

\$ 750.00

All & accumulate

to mention

Persons appeared before me  
(1) P. Lincoln <sup>at Howard</sup> of the American Ship "James B. Peck",  
arrived on the Coast of Hawaii, with  
being duly informed, that  
the foregoing is a correct list  
of the property stolen by the Native  
and their and the values given  
to the correct

of the same & subscribed

before me this 1<sup>st</sup> Nov 1880

P. Lincoln

at Howard

for W. Mann

done & signed  
Properly

(copy) Inclosure N<sup>o</sup> 4/37

(Extract)

United States Consulate,

Hongkong, March 11. 1881.

And Screege, Esq

n n n

Gentle

Sir,

Your note of the 10<sup>th</sup> inst is  
just received. I agree with  
you fully about the preposter-  
ous character of Smith's claim.  
I have no idea from what Capt  
Huntington told me that any-  
thing was taken from the James  
Bailey after the sale of the wreck,  
and of course Smith has no title  
to any property taken away before  
the sale. x x x I think you are  
right ~~right~~ in giving no counte-  
nance to any such unjust  
demands; and I will also

/notify

notify Smith that he must take  
possession of his purchase, as it  
is (as you say) an imposition to  
require the Chinese not only  
to guard his property but to try  
to bully them into paying  
him for what never belonged  
to him. x x x x x x

I am, sir,

your obedient servant,

(sig 7) Jno. S. Mosby.

(copy)

Enclosure N<sup>o</sup> 5/37

United States Consulate,  
Canton, June 7th 1887.

Sir,

The local authorities of Hai-nan have, after positively refusing to acknowledge the validity of your claim, and after many vexatious delays, finally paid me an indemnity of \$2000, local currency, in settlement of the case of the James Bailey. I have therefore received for this amount, and dismissed the case as finally settled, subject of course to the approval of my Government.

In accordance with precedent in such cases, I shall transmit the entire indemnity fund, less the cost of exchange, to the State Department at Washington, together with all the papers connected therewith,

Yours

You and your officers and crew, are  
 I apprehend, entitled to ~~the~~ the  
 undivided sum named, to be  
 distributed among you accord-  
 ing to your pro rata of losses; and  
 I shall so advise the Department,  
 which however, in all such cases,  
 reserves the right to reverse my  
 decisions. ~~in all such cases.~~

The compass and two sextants,  
 recovered from the natives, are now  
 in this consulate subject to your  
 orders.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

William Scruggs.

To

Capt. Jos. H. Mann

(late Master of the James Baily)

San Francisco,

Cal.



Cons. B.

Mr St. Clair

N<sup>o</sup> 38 United States Consulate,  
Canton, June 28<sup>th</sup> 1881.

Mr. Scriggs, Consul,  
To the State Department.

Subject

ackd re-  
Sept 21-81.

Availing himself of his leave of  
absence, the Consul turns over  
the office to the Vice Consul.

Abstract of contents.

Mr Vice Consul Barron in  
charge — Agreement by and  
between the Consul and  
Vice Consul respecting  
drafts for salary — Inclos-  
-ing inventory of the property  
of the Consulate etc etc

31 5-5-81  
1881  
89.2.14



N<sup>o</sup> 38 United States Consulate,  
Canton, June 28<sup>th</sup>, 1887.

To Lehas Payan, Esquire,  
Third Asst Secretary of State,  
Washington:

Sir,

Availing myself of the leave  
of absence for sixty days, with  
permission to visit the United  
States, granted by telegraph  
from the Department, I shall  
sail hence for San Francisco  
on or about the 1<sup>st</sup> proximo.

During my absence, Mr  
Vice Consul Carrow will be  
in charge, and will perform  
the duties of the office. After  
the close of the present quarter,  
he will make up and trans-  
mit all Returns and Accounts,  
as provided in the Regulations;  
and, in addition to any drafts  
that

that may be necessary to cover the authorized expenditures of the office, he will be entitled by our agreement to draw the sum of \$325 quarterly, of the salary of the Consul, less, of course, the sum of the fees & collected and applied by him toward its payment.

The remaining \$550, of the aggregate quarterly salary, should, under the terms of this agreement, be held by the U. S. Treasury Department subject to my drafts therefor, or, in case of my death, to the draft of my legal representative & thereto authorized.

4/38 I beg to enclose herewith a full and complete inventory of the property of the Consulate (now & permanent record in  
the

the office,) and the Vice Consul's receipt therefor.

Upon reaching my home in the United States, I shall, of course, report my arrival to the Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
William D. Strong.

Enclosure.

1. Inventory of the property of the American Consulate, with the Vice Consul's receipt on

I have read the foregoing accepted and find that it sets forth correctly our agreement  
J. B. Carron

Vice Consul

Jan 28, 1881.



- 1 Letter scale and weights
- 1 Boat flag & fixtures
- 1 Consular Seal (steel) worn
- 1 " " (Ivory) Chinese
- 1 Morse stamp, old
- 2 Letter seal stamps, 1 steel, 1 ivory.
- 1 " " Stamp, new
- 1 Lot sealing wax,
- 1 P. Tape, twine, rubber bands &c
- 1 bot. & 1 stained Mucilage
- 1 Lot writing and copyg mks.
- 2 Picture (engraving), old
- 1 Lot Papers & seals belongg to Consular Agencies at Hankow & Kweichow.
- 1 Lot Stationery, consisting of leaf, despatches and note paper and envelopes; all new and good.
- 1 Flag staff, with wire stays &c
- 1 Lot Flags, some new.
- 1 Office clock (ant & order)
- 1 large lot of printed Blank forms.

/Harwood

- 1 Lot Prep. copy Books
  - 1 " New Read Books
  - 1 " " Accd. " "
  - 19 vol. Statutes at Large  
in sheep
  - 1 India Co. in sheep.
  - 1 Lot "Commercial Relations"  
(some of the vols missing)
  - 1 Lot "Foreign Relations", in-  
complete series.
  - 2 Wheaton's International Law
  - 2 Phillips on Insurance
  - 1 Seaman's Const<sup>l</sup> Law
  - 1 Abbott on Shipping
  - 1 Blunt's Const Digest  
Story on Contracts, complete  
" Bills "
  - 1 Digest Revenue Laws.  
Whitely on Bills, complete  
Sedgwick on Measure Damages &  
Whitely on Contracts, complete
- /over

Marshall on Insurance, 3 vols  
Collyer on Partnership  
Naval Laws 2 -  
Hough's Elements of Martial  
1 vol Legal Forms  
1. Import Duties  
1 set full series Imperial (Lehmire)  
Maritime Customs Reports.  
2 vols US Customs Regulations  
1 vol Agricultural Reports  
1. Educational P.  
2 vol U.S. Code 1/1873-5 1/1878.  
1 office Bible, medium size.  
In addition to old kind Books,  
containing correspondence of former years, there is  
1 Record Book (narrative) of  
despatches to State Dept  
1 P. of des. to Legation  
1 " " U.S. Treasury  
1 " " Miscellaneous letters  
1 " " Notes to Chinese Authorities  
Edward

2

- 1 Record of English text of Chinese notes to local authorities
- 1 Record in which are copied all notes from the native (Chinese) officials, for ready reference.
- 1 Record in which are copied all translations of notes from Chinese officials, for reference.
- 1 Lot Chinese stationery & blanks.
- 1 Consul's Count Record
- 1 Invoice Book
- 1 Register of official letters Rec'd
- 1 " " " Sent
- 1 Ship's Register
- 1 " Daily Journal
- 1 Reg. Land sales
- 1 " Am.<sup>n</sup> litigations
- 1 " of Reports issued
- 1 " of Treasury Funds Rec'd
- 1 " Arrivals & Departures of American vessels

(over)



- 1 Record of Protests
- 1 " Extended S.
- 1 " of Lemons Accounts
- 1 " " Death Am<sup>n</sup> Citizens
- 1 " " of Hills
- 1 " Reliq to Am<sup>n</sup> Seamen
- 12 Vols Ready Reference files  
of correspondence re re
- 1 leather case for circulars  
and local notices
- 2 "Lehit" Books.
- 1 Lot block letters in Chinese
- 1 Record of all Lemons Returns  
and Accounts, Quarterly
- 1 leather case for Lemons (Chinese)  
Official cards.
- 1 Vol Regulations of governing pro-  
cedure in U.S. Lemons Courts.
- 1 Lot of old Blank Forms, now  
out of date.
- 1 Waste Basket for office

/Jurnal

1. Cuspadore for office
1. sign ("Office") for entrance  
to door to main consular office.
1. sign ("Interpreter") for door to  
Interpreter Room.
1. Anglo-Chinese Calendar 1887.
- 37 Record and account Books,  
all filled up, of Receipts, Accts.  
in of the consulate dur-  
ing former years; some of  
them damaged heretofore,  
for want of proper cases for  
their preservation, but now  
filed away in a proper case for  
convenient reference.

All the furniture of the office that  
is not new, has been repaired  
and newly painted & var-  
nished.

I have received the  
above mentioned articles

Dec 28. 1887 H. Barron, Sec. Consul



*Dist. 2121*

United States Consulate,  
Canton, June 30. 1881.

*W. Scruggs, Consul,*

*To the State Department.*

*ackd. Sept 29-81*

---

*Subject.*

*Returns and accounts for the  
Second Quarter, 1881*

---

*Abstract of contents.*

*Transmitting herewith inclosed,  
Consul's Returns and accounts  
for the quarter ending June 30. 1881.*

---

N<sup>o</sup> 39 United States Consulate,  
Canton June 30. 1881.

To Lehas Payson, Esquire.

Third Asst. Secretary of State,

Washington:

Sir,

In accordance with instructions contained in Article XXIII, of the Consular Regulations, I have the honor to submit herewith my Returns and Accounts, for the quarter ending this day, as per inclosures herein, namely:

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Digest of Invoice Book, Form 117;   | 1/39 |
| 2. Register of official letters sent, Form 118;  | 2/39 |
| 3. Register of Official letters received, Form 119;  | 3/39 |
| 4. Account in duplicate, with duplicate vouchers, for Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses, Form 90;          | 4/39 |
| 5. Separate account in duplicate, with duplicate vouchers, for hire of Interpreter, and for translating; | 5/39 |
| 6. Separate account in duplicate,  | 6/39 |
| [with  |      |

duplicate vouchers, for hire of Constables and care of offenders.

It will be observed,

1. That there have been no entrances and clearances, by American vessels, at this port, during the quarter;
2. That no deaths have occurred among resident American citizens;
3. That no passports have been issued during the past half year.

Consequently, Forms 120, 121 and 122 are wanting in these Returns.

Trusting that all may be found satisfactory,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William S. Scruggs

Inclosures:

Six as above enumerated, together with duplicate accounts & duplicate vouchers, and a "Recapitulation" of all accounts.

Dr St Clair  
Col Morgan

No 419

United States Consulate  
Canton China

See Indorsement  
eto 37  
Canton - from

To

State Department

Transmitting 2<sup>nd</sup> 1/2  
1/ for \$1779<sup>10</sup> dated  
June 17<sup>th</sup> 1881, &  
2/ Bankers Certificate  
of same date.

ack'd  
Sept 29-81

From

H. Garrow

U. S. Vice Consul in chg.

N<sup>o</sup> 410

United States Consulate  
Canton China July 2<sup>d</sup> 81.

Charles Payson Esq  
3<sup>d</sup> West Secy. of State.

Sir

I have the honor to  
1/ enclose herewith the Second Bill  
of Exchange for \$1779<sup>00</sup>. The First  
whereof was transmitted by Mr  
Consul Scruggs in his N<sup>o</sup> 37 of  
the 18<sup>th</sup> ult. I also inclose the  
2/ Duplicate of the Bankers certificate  
of June 17. 1881.

I am

Sir  
Your Obedient Servant  
J. Barron  
U.S. Vice Consul in chg<sup>n</sup>

Inclosures.

1 Second B/E for \$1779<sup>00</sup>.  
2 Bankers certificate.





Duplicate

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Hongkong.

17 June 1887

I, the undersigned, Manager of the Bank aforementioned, hereby Certify that I have this day sold to William L. Scruggs, Consul of the United States at Canton, our fifth draft on New York dated this day the 17 June /87 for the Sum of \$1779<sup>10</sup> in U. S. Currency payable to order of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Secretary of State of the United States, and have received the sum of \$2000 local currency, in full payment thereof including exchange tariff & stamps; and I further Certify that the current rate of exchange at date of said draft (17 June /87) was 89%.

J. H. Smith

Chief Manager

Canton Cons. Office Sept

plate 1

Atlanta Ga.

Aug. 13. 1881.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with the leave of absence granted by the Department, I arrived at my residence in this city to-day, having occupied forty-four days in making the transit from Canton.

Though considerably improved by the sea voyage and the change, my health is still feeble, having an occasional recurrence of the fever.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
William Scruggs.

To

Lehas Payson Esquire

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington D.C.



7041

*approve*

*ATH clear*

United States Consulate  
Swatow China

Harmon U. S. Vice Consul in chg  
To  
The Department of State

*ackd & approved  
Oct 27. 81.*

Subject --- Consular Agent  
at Swatow - China

Nominating C. C. Williams Esq  
to the office of Consular Agent  
at Swatow - China

No 41 United States Consulate  
Canton China  
August 24. 1891

Chas Payson Esq  
Third Assistant Secy of State  
Washington - D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to certify  
- name Mr. C. Williams Esq. an  
American citizen residing at Swatow  
China, to the office of Consular Agent  
at Swatow, to be under the supervision  
of this Consulate.

Mr Williams has held the office  
of both Consul and Consular Agent  
at the above named Port and is in  
every way qualified for the position.  
I am

Sir

Your Obedient Servant  
H. Harrow  
U. S. Vice Consul in chg.



*Holmes*

No 42. United States Consulate  
at Canton - China

Vice Consul - Harrow - to -  
The Department of State

*The  
arrived  
OK*  
Subject - Forwarding a Marriage Certificate

*ack'd Oct. 27. '81.*

Abstract of Content  
Enclosing a Marriage Certificate  
according to Regulations

August 30. 81

No 42 United States Consulate

Canton China

August 30, 81

Wm Payson Esq.

3<sup>rd</sup> Assistant Secy. of State

Washington

Sir

I have the honor to enclose  
herein a marriage certificate \*  
according to regulations, the usual fee  
for which will be found stated  
in my "Record of Fees" at the close of  
the present Quarter

I am

Sir

Your Obedient Servant

H. Garrow U. S. vice Consul in chg

Enclosure

/ my marriage certificate

101

## CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CANTON, CHINA, August 27<sup>th</sup> 1881.

I J. Carrow Vice Consul of the United States  
at Canton China do hereby certify that on this 27<sup>th</sup> day  
of August A. D. 18 81 at Kuk Fau in the city of  
Canton, Ernest Adolphus Sturge aged 25 years, born in  
Cleveland, - Ohio - U. S. A.  
and now residing in Petchaburi - Siam and  
Annie Eugenia Turner aged 28 years, born in  
Philadelphia Pa and now residing  
in Philadelphia. Pa. were united in marriage before me  
and in my presence by Rev. B. C. Henry who is  
authorized by the laws of Pennsylvania  
to perform Such a ceremony, In witness whereof I have hereto Subscribed my  
name, and affixed the Seal of the consulate at Canton China  
this 27<sup>th</sup> day of August A. D. 18 81 and of the Independence  
of the United States the One hundred + fifth ~~th~~



J. Carrow  
Vice United States Consul in Charge

*Sanctuary*



*No 43*

*United States Consulate  
Canton China*

*Sept 14. 1881*

*Vice Consul F. Garrow  
To*

*ack'd  
cton: 8: 81*

*The Department of State*

*Subject- Revised Consular Regulations*

*Abstract of contents  
Acknowledging receipt of a  
volume of The Revised Consular  
Regulations*



N<sup>o</sup> 43. United States Consulate  
Canton, September 14<sup>th</sup> 1881.

Walker Blain, Esquire,

Third Asst. Secy of State

Washington: D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to  
acknowledge the receipt of  
a volume of Revised Consular  
Regulations of 1881.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

F. C. Arrow

N. S. Vice Consul in charge



McCair

No 44

United States Consulate  
Canton China - Sept 16. 81

Mr vice Consul Barrow

To

The department of State

Subject - Tonnage dues on vessel  
"Ping On"

ack'd  
sep 5. 81

Abstract of contents -

Have conformed with  
instructions & refund Tonnage dues  
improperly collected from the  
S.S. "Ping On"

No 44 United States Consulate  
Canton China Sept 16<sup>th</sup> 81

Walker Blaine Esq  
3<sup>rd</sup> Asst Secy. State  
Washington

Sir

According to instructions  
contained in your No 24 of 29<sup>th</sup>  
July I have paid to Mess Russell  
& Co \$22<sup>00</sup> - being the amount  
collected at the instance of Mr Consul  
Scrigger as "Tonnage dues" on their  
vessel "Ping On" at the Port of  
Lakhoi

I have the honor  
to be - Sir

Your Obedient Servant  
J. Garrow

U.S. vice Consul in charge

J. L. Clair



No 45

United States Consulate  
Canton China Sept 30-81

Mr vice Consul Garrow

To Adm.

The State department

Subject - Accounts & Returns for 3<sup>d</sup> Quarter 1881

Abstract of Contents - Accounts & Returns  
transmitted herewith in conformity  
with instructions contained in  
Article XXVI of Revised Regulations.

N<sup>o</sup> 45. United States Consulate  
Canton, September 30<sup>th</sup> 1881.

To

Walker Blaine Esquire  
3<sup>rd</sup> Asst. Secretary of State  
Washington: D. C.

Sir,

In accordance with instructions contained in Article N<sup>o</sup> 26 of the Revised Regulations I have the honor to submit herewith my Returns and Accounts for the Quarter ending this day as per enclosures herein-namely.

Digest of Invoice Book Form N<sup>o</sup> 117. *Done*  
Record of Official Fees with oath  
Form N<sup>o</sup> 101. *Done*

Account in Duplicate with Duplicate Vouchers for Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses Form N<sup>o</sup> 90. *Done*

Separate account in Duplicate

with

with Duplicate Vouchers for hire  
of Interpreter and for translating.  
Separate account in Duplicate  
with Duplicate Vouchers for hire  
of Constable and care of offenders.

It will be noticed that Forms  
120, 121, 159, 103 and 137 are wanting  
in this account as no business  
to which they refer has been transacted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant  
H. Garrow

N. S. Vice Consul in charge

1.  
t. 19, Separate direct  
Mr. Hunter's request  
that the extension be granted  
Mr. Chen  
Please attend  
to this.  
Washington, DC  
Octo. 14. 1881.  
Sir,

6 days to  
expended  
his former  
leave  
I have the honor to ask,  
most respectfully, for an exten-  
sion of sixty days, of my leave of  
absence from my post at Can-  
Fon, China.

I am still under medical  
treatment for enlargement of  
the spleen, the result fever and  
agere contracted in China.  
Aside however from this, sick-  
ness in my family and private  
affairs requiring my imme-  
diate personal attention in

Georgia  
To  
Walker Blaine, Esquire  
3rd apt Secy of State

Georgia, renders this application a necessity; and I sincerely trust it may be granted by the Department.

The Consulate is in charge of an intelligent and discreet Vice Consul, regularly appointed by the Department. There are no questions pending, either with the native authorities or with those of treaty powers represented at Canton. And, as the current business of the office is confined almost exclusively to the certification of invoices, I apprehend that my absence may be prolonged, for the period named, without detriment to the service.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs





*McClair*

*Nº 46.*

*United States Consulate*

*Saniton, October 18<sup>th</sup> 1881.*

*Mr. Barrow, Vice Consul*

*To the State Department*

*Subject*

*Copied for  
The Senate*

*Reply to Department's Circular  
of July 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1881.*

*Act'd  
Dec. 30<sup>th</sup>  
C. H. H.*

*Abstract of contents*

*Answering questions in reference  
to the collection of certain official  
Fees.*

N<sup>o</sup> 46. United States Consulate  
Canton, October 18<sup>th</sup> 1881.

Walker Blaine, Esquire,

Third Asst. Secretary of State

Washington: D. C.

Sir,

In conformity with instructions contained in the Department Circular of July 23<sup>rd</sup> asking for answers to certain questions respecting the collection of official Fees, I have the honor to reply - First - That this Consulate has been in the habit of collecting a Fee of Two dollars and Fifty cents (\$2<sup>50</sup>) U. S. Gold for certifying Invoices in Triplicate and a Fee of Two dollars (\$2<sup>00</sup>) for every Invoice over that number.

Second - This Consulate has not during the last year required

buyers

buyers or shippers of Merchandise to appear and verify their Invoices by oath - inasmuch as all the Merchants of this Port are personally known to the Consul and it has been considered that the written declaration on the Invoice is to all intents and purposes an oath - hence no fees have been collected in this connection.

Third. No Fees have been retained by the Consular Officer at this Port during the year, for his own use, apart from Fees collected in accordance with Consular Regulations and applied toward payment of the Consul's salary, of which full Returns has been made to the State Department.

The Consul at this Port has I believe been in the habit

2 of

of collecting and retaining fees collected for the performance of notarial acts, although there has been no call to perform such work during the past year.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

A. Garrow

U. S. Vice Consul in charge

*Copy*

471. 6. st. N.W., 7th floor  
Washington, D.C.

Dec 14. 1888

R.R. Hill, Esquire

*Planted in file for  
ms.  
Answer to Con. sent  
with letter to family  
Minn. Dec. 17. 88  
ct. 17. 88*

Sir,

I beg to ask an extension of leave  
of absence, from my post at Canton,  
until the 1st of February proximo. I  
ask this by reason of sickness in my  
family - one member being now confined  
to her room under medical treatment.  
I may mention also that I am, myself,  
still under medical treatment, at my  
home in Atlanta, for an affection of liver  
developed by climatic causes in China.  
Moreover, my private affairs preclude  
my immediate return to China, except  
at very great loss and inconvenience.

In conclusion, I beg to add, that  
The

The Vice Consul in Charge (a judicious and competent officer) is now drawing, as he is entitled by law to do, the entire salary and emoluments of the office; there being no private arrangement between us whereby I hope to share with him any portion of the salary, after the expiration of my present leave.

Trusting that, under the circumstances, the extension here asked for may be generously granted,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William D. Scruggs

P.S. I will mention the fact that the leave above referred to is my first since entering the service in China, and that heretofore I have never been absent from my post as long as ten days altogether.

William D. Scruggs

refer the ~~very~~ statement  
I respectfully ask that the  
leave be extended till  
1st July as I am satisfied  
the causes mentioned  
exist  
Joseph E. Brown  
U.S.



502222

U.S. Consulate  
Canton China

Jan 2<sup>d</sup> 1892-84

Vice Consul F. Carrow

To

The Department of State

ack'd  
Jan 11

Subject - Returns & Accounts

Abstract of contents  
Transmitting Accounts and Returns  
for the Quarter ending Dec 31<sup>st</sup> 1891

N<sup>o</sup> 44. United States Consulate  
Canton, January 1<sup>st</sup> 1882.  
Walker Blaine Esquire  
Third Asst. Secretary of State  
Washington D. C.  
Sir,

I have the honor to  
hand you herewith enclose  
my Returns and Accounts for  
the Quarter ending December  
31<sup>st</sup> 1881. to wit.

1. Digest of the Invoice Book Form N<sup>o</sup> 117.
2. Arrivals and Departures of American  
vessels Form N<sup>o</sup> 120.
3. Record of official Fees Form N<sup>o</sup> 101.
4. Abstract of Passports issued Form N<sup>o</sup> 122.
5. Names of Persons employed at  
this Consulate Form N<sup>o</sup> 123.
6. Aggregate of Fees received Form 105.
7. Dispatches written to the Department  
of State during the calendar year.
8. Report of Marriage of American Citizen.

19



~~Apr 11~~ 9. Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses  
with Vouchers Form N<sup>o</sup> 90.

Hoping that the above &  
accounts may be found correct  
and satisfactory.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant  
A. Garrou

N. S. Vice Consul in Charge

Form No 122

Abstract of the names and description of persons to whom reports have been issued or visad at the Consulate of the United States at Canton - from July 1st to Dec 31. 81 - inclusive

When issued	To whom issued	By whom issued	Form of Passport	Description										Remarks
				Age	Stature	Complexion	Eyes	Nose	Mouth	Chin	Hair	Complexion	Face	
Nov 15-81	B. G. Henry	Chute Holom Chai d'affaires Peking	For 8 Provinces of China	31 Years	5 ft 4	Broad	Brown	Ordinary	Medium	Round	Light Brown	Fair	Oval	Certificates of Residence given to Viceroys of Kwang Tung by whom & Dec 6th 1881 when visad

Canton  
December 31. 1881

Morrow  
U. S. Vice Consul  
in charge

U. S. Consulate Canton China Dec 31. 81  
Report of Marriages of American Citizens at Canton during 1881

When Married	Age	Name & Surname	Place of Nativity	Condition	Witnesses	Married by
August 27. 81	25 <sup>th</sup>	E. A. Sturge	Connecticut	Bachelor	Mary M. White	
	28 <sup>th</sup>	Annie C. Turner	Phil <sup>a</sup> Penna	Widow	A. A. Fretton W. White Mary Hoppin	Rev B. C. Henry
At Canton Dec 31. 81						

J. C. Brown  
U. S. Vice Consul in chg

NAMES OF PERSONS employed at the United States Consulate at *Manitza - December 3<sup>rd</sup> 1881*

NAME.	PLACE.	OF WHAT COUNTRY A CITIZEN OR SUBJECT.	RANK.	DATE OF NOMINATION.	DATE OF APPROVAL.
William L. Scruggs	Canton	United States General			
Hemming Garraway	"	" " Vice "			
Chiu A. Kwan	"	Great Britain Interspector		Nov 15-80	
G. Lindberg	"	Sweden Consul		Febry - 81	
Li Yi Lim	"	China Writer		Octo - 81	

H. Garraway  
U.S. Vice Consul in chg.



72048

<sup>W/100</sup>  
U. S. Consulate  
Tientsin China

<sup>W/100</sup>  
July 10. 1882

Vice Consul Pearson

To the Dept of State

*Administrative  
check 21. 82  
C. H. A.*

Abstract of contents - Reasons for  
vice consul's signature  
to Rent vouchers and  
suggesting leasing  
proper premises for  
consulate offices  
for a term of years  
*W/100*

No 48.

U. S. Consulate  
Canton. Jan. 10. 1892.Walter Blair Esq  
3<sup>d</sup> Asst Secy of State  
Washington - D.C.

Sir,

Referring to my Returns and Accounts for the Quarter ending December 31<sup>st</sup> 1891 it will be found that I have myself received for the Rent of the Consulate for the month of December. The reason is, that notice having been given me by the landlord of the premises rented by Mr Consul Kerridge as a Consulate, to vacate the building as he (the landlord) wished to occupy it himself I could not find a building on the Foreign Concession which could be had for the amount allowed as office

rent by the Government. I therefore removed the office furniture into my own private house, and as it occupies a considerable part of my premises I have charged the Government the same amount ~~as~~ paid for the building formerly used as a Consulate. On the return of Mr Scruggs I shall ask him to find a suitable place as a Consulate.

In this connection I may say, that the other Governments, represented here have suitable houses either owned, or leased for a term of years, as offices, and I should think such a plan economical to say ~~as~~ nothing of the fact that it appears much better in the eyes of the Chinese who notice closely all these things.

I am Sir

Your obedient servant

H. Carrow

U. S. Vice Consul in chg

Doyle claim



No 49

U.S. Consulate

Shanghai - Jan 13. 82

Vice Consul H. Morrow

To

The State Department

Act. Sec. 1882

Subject. Transmitting Accounts and  
Returns from Swatow  
Agency for Quarters ending  
Dec 31<sup>st</sup> 1882



1849. United States Consulate,  
Canton, January 13<sup>th</sup> 1882.

To

Walker Blaine, Esquire,  
Third Asst. Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand  
you herein enclosed the Returns  
and Accounts in duplicate of  
the U. S. Consular Agency  
at Swatow for the quarter ending  
December 31<sup>st</sup> 1881. - to wit -  
and  
Records of Treasury Fees.  
Stat Digest of the Invoice Book.  
List of Names of Persons employed at U. S. Consular Agency, Swatow.  
Register of official letters received.  
Register of official letters sent.  
Quarterly statement of Fees received.  
General quarterly account current with Vouchers.  
Trusting the above may be found correct.  
I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant  
H. Garrow  
U. S. Vice Consul in charge.

*Grant*  
 Washington, D.C.  
 Jan. 25. 1882  
*Granted for 30 days*  
*Jan. 30. 82*  
*Chas. A. [unclear]*

Sir,  
 My wife and sister are both at this time  
 confined to the house with remittent fever;  
 and though both are now convalescent, nei-  
 -ther of them is able to travel yet. Under these  
 circumstances, I am again under the un-  
 -avoidable necessity of asking a further ex-  
 -tension of leave of some weeks. I exceedingly  
 regret the circumstances which render this  
 request a necessity, and hope the Depart-  
 -ment may be pleased to concede it, under  
 the legal provisions applicable in such  
 cases.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant

Kind Affection  
 Secretary of State  
 Wash.<sup>ton</sup>

William H. Scruggs.

Consul at Canton

Dr St Clair



No. 50. United States Consulate,  
Canton, China, March 1<sup>st</sup>, 1882.

Mr Carrow, Vice Consul  
To the State Department

Abstract of contents  
Renting a house to be used  
as a consulate.

Get and send  
Mar 1882

N<sup>o</sup> 50. United States Consulate,  
Canton, March 1<sup>st</sup>, 1882.

Esq. Walter B. Blaine, Esquire,  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

In reference to my N<sup>o</sup> 48,  
of January 10<sup>th</sup>, I beg to say  
that I have succeeded in  
securing a suitable house to  
be used as a Consulate on  
the Foreign Settlement. The  
terms under which I rent  
it allow me to occupy it from  
April 1<sup>st</sup>. The monthly rent  
is within the amount allowed  
by the Government while the house  
is a most suitable one in every respect.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant  
H. Barron

H. S. Vice Consul in Charge



No 17 U.S. Consulate  
Canton China Mar 31. 82

Harrow Vice Consul

To  
The State Department

Subject  
Returns & Account for  
Quarter ending  
March 31. 1882

ack'd  
May 27. 82  
J. H. A.

No 51. United States Consulate,  
Canton, March 31<sup>st</sup>, 1882.

To Wacker Blaine, Esquire  
Third Asst. Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to  
hand you herein enclosed my  
Returns and Accounts for the  
Quarter ending this day to wit -  
Digest of the Invoice Book Form 114. *934*  
Rent and Miscellaneous Expense  
account with Vouchers *934*  
Separate account in Duplicate  
with Duplicate Vouchers for &  
hire of Interpreter for Quarter  
ending March 31<sup>st</sup>, 1882. *934*  
Separate account in Duplicate  
with Duplicate Vouchers for hire  
of Constable for Quarter & *934*  
ending March 31<sup>st</sup>, 1882.  
Forms Nos 120, 121, 159, 100 and 134.

2 are

are wanting as no business to  
which they refer has been  
transacted during the Quarter.

Hoping all may be found  
in order.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

J Garrow

N. S. Vice Consul in Charge



61210000

No. 5-2

U.S. Consulate

Canton, China

April 20<sup>th</sup> 1882

Vice Consul A. Garmon

To The State Department

Subject

Accounts and Return from

the U.S. Consular Agency at

Swatow for First Quarter 1882

Note of Mr. J. F. Johnson  
noted + published

ack'd  
June 9 82  
C. F. Johnson



Nº 52. United States Consulate,  
Canton, April 8<sup>th</sup>, 1882.

To Walter Blaine, Esquire,  
S<sup>h</sup>ro Asst. Secretary of State  
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to  
hand you herein enclosed  
the Returns and Accounts from  
the U. S. Consular Agency at  
Swatow. Hoping they may be  
found correct.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant  
H. GARRON

U. S. Vice Consul in charge

Enclosures.

Returns and accounts  
from the U. S. Consular  
Agency at Swatow

Form No. 21.

ES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with *B. B. Williams* *as Agent*, U. S. Consul at *Swatow*, from *1<sup>st</sup> January* to *31<sup>st</sup> March*, inclusive.

DATE OF DEATH.	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
	<i>Miss H. Portidge</i>	<i>Boston</i>	<i>Ministry.</i>	<i>Swatow.</i>	<i>In possession of</i>	<i>Rev. A. B. Portidge</i> <i>husband of the</i> <i>deceased</i>

*B. B. Williams* *agent.*  
U. S. Consul at *Swatow*



No 53.

U.S. Consulate  
Shanghai  
May 13 1912

Mr. St. Clair

Certified copy  
of the original  
to be dated May 13, 1912

Vice Consul Morrow

To The State Department

Subject

Notifying the Department  
that B. Myr Day is left in  
charge as Deputy Consul  
and enclosing his Bond  
& oath of allegiance

act from  
of the  
of the  
of the

at the

No 53

US Consulate

Canton May 13. 1882

Wacker Blain Esq.

3<sup>d</sup> Assistant Secy of State

Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that the health of my family and the condition of my business affairs in America, compel me to leave at once for the United States. In view of this G. Nye Esq an American Citizen residing here & who is a native of the State of Mass<sup>ts</sup> has consented to relieve me of the duties of this office and has signed the oath of Allegiance and given ~~in~~ in the form of a Bond in the sum of \$1000<sup>00</sup> for the faithful performance of his duties as Deputy Consul — Both of which documents I ~~am~~

enclose herein. Hoping my action  
in the matter may be approved.

I am Sir

Your Obedient Servant

Harrow

U.S. Consul in charge

Enclosure

1/ Oath of Allegiance  
2/ Bond of Deputy Consul

with Mr Allen

D. St. Helair

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL  
SHANGHAI  
MAY 13 1902  
No 574  
U.S. Consulate  
Canton May 13. 02

Vice Consul Harrow  
To the State Department

Subject

acc  
MAY 13

Mr Nye will account for  
Fees received during April

No 52

U.S. Consulate

Leanton May 13. 82

Walter Blair Esq.

3<sup>rd</sup> Assistant Secy of State

Washington D.C.

Sir

Referring to my No 53 I have the honor to inform you that G. Nye Esq. Deputy Consul will account for all Fees received during the month of April and for the other months of the Quarter at the Close of the present Quarter. I have made this arrangement as it will greatly simplify the rendering of the Quarterly accounts. I have taken the liberty to draw on the Secy of Treasury for the Salary due me for April and for 13 days in May

Mr Nye has assumed charge of the Office and will

discharge the duties of the same from  
this date

I am Sir

Your Obedient Servant

Wm. A. Brown

Native Consul in chg.



St Helain

No 55



U.S. Consulate

Canton May 13. 82

Vice Consul H. Carrow

To State Department

Subject

ack'd  
MAY 13 - 82

Forward Inventory of Books  
Furniture &c in the Consulate  
at Canton

No 55

U.S. Consulate

Canton May 13 82

Walker Blaine Esq

3<sup>d</sup> Asst Secy of State

Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to hand you  
herein enclosed the Inventory of  
Books - Records - Furniture &c &c  
in this consulate, for which  
the incoming officer has  
receipted.

Yours Sir

Your Obedt Servt

Harmon

Vice Consul in chg

Enclosure

Inventory of things in the  
U.S. Consulate at Canton

US Consulate  
London May 13. 82.

We certify on this the 13<sup>th</sup> day  
of May 1882, that the services of  
H. Garrow ceased and that he is  
entitled to his salary, including  
said day, and that the services  
of G. Nye commenced the day  
following, he having received the  
archives, a full and complete  
Inventory of which is hereto annexed  
as required by the Consular  
Regulations

Edison J. H.  
Deputy Consul

H. Garrow  
Late Vice Consul in chg

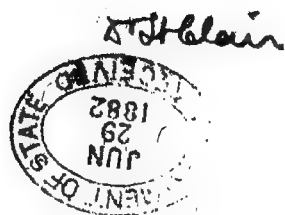
Inventory of Records - Furniture &c &c  
in the US Consulate at Canton  
handed over to E. Myle Esq by  
Mearrow May 13<sup>th</sup> 1882

1 Copy Press. 1 Seal Press and Seal. 2  
Coat of Arms. 19 vols US Statutes at Large  
1 Lot Commercial Relations. 3 Volumes  
1 Lot Diplomatic Correspondence. 1  
Record case. 1 Picture US Senate. Wheatons  
International Law. 1 Letter scale & weights  
1 Free Book. 2 Invoice Books. Letter Book  
for State Department. 1 Ledger - 3  
Miscellaneous Books. 1 Record Marine  
Protests. 1 Record Extended M. Protests  
2 Records of Consular Court. 2 Ship O.  
Journal. 1 Record Quarterly Statement  
of Fees. 1 Book arrival and Departure  
American Ships. 1 Record of Births and  
Deaths. 16 Files for Circulars and letters  
2 Register of Letters sent. 2 do do Received  
1 Record of Protests. 1 Record of American

Citizens. 1 Book of Passports. 2 Blank  
Books. 1 Record of Protests. 1 Record of  
Relief of American Seamen. 3 Seals  
for Invoices. One lot Blank Forms. 4  
Official Seals. Ink stands. 1 Iron Box  
2 Chit Books. one cover for official  
circulars. 1 loose-pass doors-for Blank  
Forms. 1 Small lot Envelopes. 1 lot  
Import duties. 1 Pine Table - 4 chairs.  
2 vols Consular Regulations. 1 lot Flags  
1 Boat Flag. 1 lot press Copy Books  
1 Seal & Stamp for Consular Agency at  
King Chow Fort. 1 lot do-for Whampoa

Phillips Insurance 2 vols. Chittys Bills  
Sergeants Const Law. Lidquid M. Rengas  
Abbots shipping. Chittys Contracts. Blunts  
Com Digest. Storys Contracts. Storys Bills  
Marshall's Insurance. Digest of Rev Laws  
Collyers Partnerships. Naval Laws 2 vols  
Houghs Court Martial.  
1 Glass panel case with Pigeon Holes





No 56. U.S. Consulate

San Francisco May 14. 82

Vice Consul Pearson

To State Dept

Subject

act  
2/3  
for

Informing the Department  
that the Consul General  
has accepted my  
resignation

N<sup>o</sup> 56. United States Consulate  
Canton, May 13<sup>th</sup> 1882  
Walker Blaine, Esquire,  
Third Assistant Secy of State  
Washington D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Consul General having accepted my resignation as Vice Consul in charge, the duties of this office have been this day assumed by Mr. Gideon Aye as Deputy Consul.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant  
H. Garro

Vice Consul in charge





*Do claim*

*Nº 57. United States Consulate at Canton.  
Mr. M. to the Department of State.  
advising assumption of office.*

*Rec'd  
Aug 10 - 82*

N<sup>o</sup> 54. United States Consulate,  
Canton, May 13<sup>th</sup> 1882.  
Walker Blaine, Esquire.


Third Assistant Secy of State  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to  
inform you that I have  
taken over charge of this office;  
and entered upon the fulfil-  
ment of the duties of the same.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

  
Deputy Consul



*St. Clair*

*No 58. United States Consulate at Canton.  
to the Department of State.  
Acknowledging Circulars & Dispatches,  
of January 4th, March 29th & 21st.*

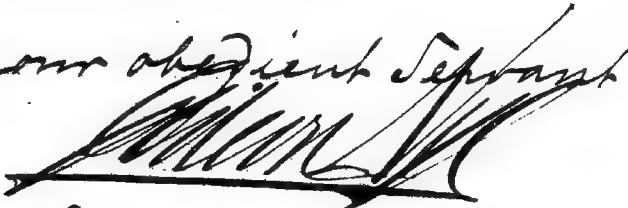
*sent  
to  
Mr. Co. Jr.*

N<sup>o</sup> 58. United States Consulate,  
Canton, May 19<sup>th</sup>, 1882.  
Walker Blaine, Esquire,  
Third Assistant Secy of State  
Washington  
D. C.

Sir;

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department Circulars of January 4<sup>th</sup> and March 19<sup>th</sup> on the 16<sup>th</sup> instant, and of despatches Nos 35, and 36, of March 21<sup>st</sup> on the 17<sup>th</sup> instant; to the requirements of the contents of which I shall duly conform my action.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant  
  
Deputy Consul



*File*

*No 139 United States Consulate at Canton.  
June 20<sup>th</sup> 1882.*



*Mr. Nye to Walter Blaine, Esquire  
Third Assistant Secretary of State:*

*Procedure in certifying to Invoices.*

*Acknowledgment of circular of the  
Department of March 20<sup>th</sup> 1882,  
conveying Executive Order dated  
March 10<sup>th</sup> 1882.*

*Reply to Department despatch N<sup>o</sup> 31  
dated November 10<sup>th</sup> 1881.*

*Exposition of course of procedure in  
certifying to Invoices.*

N<sup>o</sup> 59. United States Consulate.  
Canton, June 20<sup>th</sup> 1882.

Walker Blaine, Esquire  
Third Assistant Secretary of State.  
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department circular of March 20<sup>th</sup> last conveying Executive Order of March 1<sup>st</sup> 1882, amending paragraph 637 of the Consular Regulations of 1881; to the intelligent enforcement of which I shall conform my action.

I beg leave to avail of this occasion to state, that in my search in the records of this Office for cognate matter, pending this acknowledgment, I have found despatch N<sup>o</sup> 31 of November 11<sup>th</sup> 1881 from the Department, conveying special instructions suggested by certain representations of the United States Consul at Hongkong. But I find no record of any reply thereto, nor any indication upon it that its receipt.

has been acknowledged. I do find, however, record of a custom that practically is in substantial conformity to the instructions it conveys: Namely, That the Consul at Hong Kong certifies under seal to the oath and signature of the shipper resident at Hong Kong to Invoices of Goods from Canton, and thereafter the Invoices of such shipments are sent to this Office for record and due conformity of routine, including the transmission of one copy to the respective Collectors of Customs at the ports of entry of the Goods, <sup>to</sup> my endorsement and sealing, confirming Mr. Consul Mosby's action, there being added the phrase "presented to me duly executed."

I beg to submit that this course of procedure fulfils the purpose of the instructions of the Department; to compel intelligent conformity, whilst facilitating legitimate Commerce.

Upon this latter point, if my

interpretation were in doubt, I find since closing the paragraph that I might cite the last paragraph of Department circular of June 20<sup>th</sup> 1881, wherein Consular Officers are "admonished that their proceedings should not embarrass and interfere with the course of legitimate trade as little as is compatible with the protection of the revenue and of honest traders against the practices of the unscrupulous."

I deem it well, therefore, in reviewing the procedure in the presentation and official completion of Invoices, to repeat the statement of my predecessor, ex Vice Consul Varrow, in despatch N° 46, which was acknowledged, without comment, by Department despatch N° 34, of December 30<sup>th</sup> 1881, namely: "This Consulate has not during the last year required buyers or shippers of Merchandise to appear and verify their Invoices by oath - inasmuch as all the Merchants of this Port are personally known to the Consul and it has been considered that the written declaration



"on the Invoice is to all intents and purposes  
 "an Oath - hence no fees have been collected  
 "in this connection?" Repeat this  
 as to the facts of procedure, but can hardly  
 adopt the form of the phrase "is to all  
 intents and purposes an Oath". Yet,  
 whilst it is not literally true in every in-  
 stance that, as the printed form recites, "the  
 shipper or his agent produces the Invoice in  
 person and thereupon declares in writing  
 in my presence", I concur in the sufficien-  
 cy of the shipper's declaration, duly signed  
 prior to my attestation, for the further reasons  
 that the resident shippers are within imme-  
 diate call to this office at any time, do, in fact,  
 call not infrequently; and are, moreover,  
 reputable Merchants, generally in extensive  
 business, whose solemn declaration in writing  
 binds them as firmly as an Oath would:  
 Whom, therefore, to summon without special  
 cause, would seem a reflection upon the  
 good faith of honorable men.

Respectfully submitting these facts and considerations, derived, alike, from former experience as a Merchant and from official duty as Vice Consul at Macao in 1857-63, and from my present position:

I am,  
Sir,  
your obedient servant.  
Wm. R.  
W. Vice Consul in charge



Ans. by mail. Dept does not advise any contract <sup>for rent</sup> by which a person may bind his successor, beyond the customary and necessary term of three months. If a longer contract is made, it is on the consul's own responsibility. As the response negotiation no telegram is deemed necessary as it is understood from his dispatch that he will not make the suggested lease without the requested authority.

N-60. United States Consulate at Canton  
 July 1st 1882  
 Mr. Nye Vice Consul To the State Department: a a a

Premises for the Consulate.

So ack'd  
 Aug 28/82  
 Sherman

Migratory condition for many years and suggestion of sending a telegram as matter of urgency.

A 60. United States Consulate.  
Canton July 5<sup>th</sup> 1882.

Walter Blaine, Esquire  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D.C.

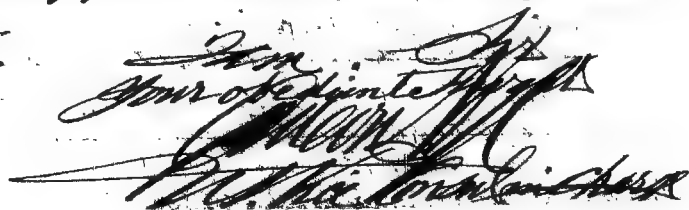
Sir:

In proceeding to render the Quarterly Accounts, I feel it a duty to advert to the embarrassing and unseemly migratory condition of the Consulate, its tenure of the present office building being limited and in joint occupancy terminating on the 15<sup>th</sup> proximo; and the other occupant having already sent an alternative offer of purchase or long lease to the owner in England.

There is, therefore, impending the thirteenth migration since the late Oliver Hazard Perry resigned in 1866. True it is that, <sup>of</sup> this frequency of change in location, it may be said, that it has been correlated by the numerical incumbrance of the Office in the same period.

In view of the embarrassing predicament

impending, I have the honor to suggest a telegram authorizing the leasing of suitable premises here for a term of three years at the cost of \$700. per year; and, thereupon, I will willingly pay \$100 or \$150. per year from my salary, if such sum be required to secure such premises. The telegram, being sent within a few days after receipt of this despatch, will reach me about five days before the expiration of the present lease. In the meantime I shall gather information respecting the very limited number of houses which possibly may be open to competition; not more than two or three, so far as I can judge of a mere possibility and certainly with no probability. A lease of three years may secure us a preference over those who tender for shorter terms. The greatly increasing business of this Office seems to justify the action that I beg leave to suggest.

Yours obediently,  
  
 W. H. Townsend

*for file*  
N-1.

United States Consulate.  
Entered July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1882.

Hon. Frederick T. Felmingham  
Secretary of State  
Washington



Sir

I have the honor to advise  
my Draft N-1. of this date, @ 15 days sight, (ac-  
ceptance waived), in favor of The Hongkong  
and Shanghai Banking Corporation or order for  
the sum of Two hundred seventy two Dollars and  
fifty nine cents, Gold; being for Rent and Mis-  
cellaneous Expenses, as per account render-  
ed for the Quarter ending on the 30<sup>th</sup> ult.  
and forwarded to the Consul General.

Yours, Sir,

your obedient servant  
*[Signature]*  
W. A. Via Consul in charge



file Canton

N<sup>o</sup> 2. United States Consular Agent Canton.

Mr William, Consular Agent To Hon. Secretary of State:

Record of the birth of a child of  
American Parents.

Mr William,  
Attention to paragraph  
139 about Consular  
Agent being forbidden to  
advise or make report to  
the Department of State  
directly. He should advise  
his consular superior at  
Canton.

ack / 30 Oct 11/82

Centered

No 2.

United States Consular Agency

Swatow, 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1882.

Honorable Fred<sup>d</sup>. T. Frelinghuysen

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

U. S. A.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward  
for register at the Department the  
/ accompanying copy of record of the  
birth of an American child at Swatow  
China.

I am,

Sir

Your obedient Servant

W. B. Williams

U. S. Consular Agent

1 Copy record of birth



Copy.

U. S. Consular Agency.

Swatow, 29<sup>th</sup> June 1882.

Edith Ashmore born May 27<sup>th</sup> 1882.

Swatow, China, daughter of Mr Ashmore  
Jr and his wife Miss S. Ashmore citizens  
of Rochester New York.

C. C. Williams

U. S. Consular Agent.

U. S. Consular Agency.

Swatow, 29<sup>th</sup> June, 1882.

I do hereby certify that the above  
is a true copy taken from the  
Miscellaneous Record Book of this Consular  
Agency page 332.

Given under my hands and  
the seal of this Consular Agency the  
day & year first above written

C. C. Williams

U. S. Consular Agent.



*ack'd  
supplies  
& regulations  
ordered  
Aug 22 '82  
Ghem*

*No 61. United States Consulate at Canton.*

*July 5th 1882*

*Mr. Noyl Vice Consul in charge to the Department of State:*

*Requests for two copies of Circular Regulations  
for the Swatow Agency & that of Lohhai  
or Kuning Chow; for despatch paper & Bills  
of Exchange, engraved blanks for this  
Office.*

*done 5/22/82*

No. United States Consulate.  
Canton, July 5<sup>th</sup> 1882.

Walker Blaine, Esquire  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit  
the application of Mr. Consul Agent  
Williams of Swatow for a copy of the new  
Consular Regulations of 1881; and avail  
of the occasion to request another copy  
for use at Ningchow or Takky by the  
Agents at those ports in this jurisdiction.  
I beg to intimate also that on my tak-  
ing charge of this Office the stock of des-  
patch Paper and of blank engraved  
Bills of Exchange was quite exhausted;  
and consequently, in respect to the latter,  
at least, I am <sup>debarred from</sup> conformity to the direc-  
tions in the Regulations.

I beg leave, therefore, to suggest early  
shipment, via California, of the two Books,  
together with a ream of despatch Paper &  
200 sets of engraved Bills of Exchange,

addressed direct to this Office.

Have the honor to be,

Sir,

your obedient servant

W. M. V.  
Vice Consul  
in Charge

Enclosure:

Mr. Consul Agent Williams' N<sup>o</sup> 1.



No 1

United States Consular Agency  
Swatow, 1<sup>st</sup> July 1882.

To the

Honorable Third Assistant Secretary  
of State

Washington, D. C.

U. S. A.

Sir:

I have the honor to request  
to be supplied with a copy of the  
Consular Regulations of 1881, as I find  
it almost impossible to correctly —  
compare to the requirements of the —  
Department in the absence of the  
new regulations.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant:

W. Williams

U. S. Consular Agent



*Inst. + C. C. A. 2*  
*ack'd*  
*Oct. 10/82*  
*Therman*

*N<sup>o</sup> 62. United States Consulate at Canton.*

*At N.Y. Via Consul To the Department of State:*

*Quarterly Returns and Accounts.*

*Exhibiting a marked increase  
of the volume of business over that  
of the corresponding Quarter  
of 1881.*

A62. United States Consulate.  
Canton 5<sup>th</sup> July 1882.

Walker Blaine, Esquire  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington.

Sir:

Conforming to instructions in article 26 of the revised Consular Regulations, I have the honor to submit herewith the Returns and Accounts of this Office for the Quarter ending on the 30<sup>th</sup> ultimo, accompanied by the required vouchers and Oath, together with my certificates of non-absence and continuous charge: in the following order.

1. Digest of the Invoice Book, as per form 117. *file*
2. Copy of Records of Official Fees, with Oath. *and*
3. Transcript of Record of Notarial Services *file*.
4. Account, with vouchers, in duplicate,  
for Rent & Miscellaneous Expenses: " 112.
5. Separate Account for hire of interpreter, &c. *file*
6. Separate Account for hire of Constable, &  
*continuous*
7. Certificate of entrance upon duty and charge *file*


Beyond the foregoing reports, neither business nor public event requires notice within the scope of my official duty on this occasion.

Trusting that I have not committed, inadvertently, errors of rendering them,

I am,

Sir,

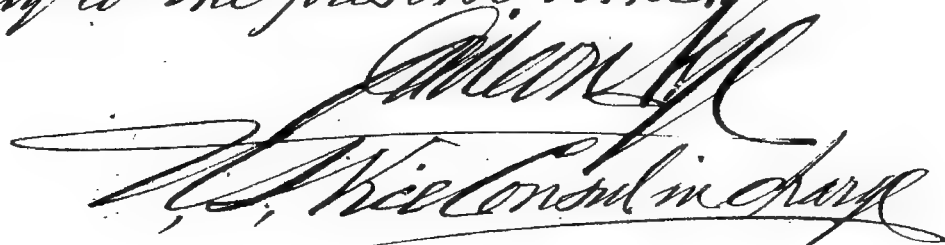
your obedient servant

  
U. S. Vice Consul in charge



Consulate of the United States at Canton.  
July 3<sup>d</sup> 1882.

Aideon Nye Vice Consul in charge  
of this Office, do certify that I enter-  
ed upon the duties thereof on the thir-  
teenth day of May 1882, and that  
I have since then continued in  
charge of the said Office uninterr-  
ruptedly to the present time.

  
Aideon Nye Vice Consul in charge

Form 159.

Quarterly transcript of the Record of Notarial  
 services at the Consulate at Canton for the quarter ending  
 the 30th of June 1882.

N<sup>o</sup> 1 June 26<sup>th</sup> 1882. Comm<sup>d</sup> of Customs. Copying dispatch <sup>N<sup>o</sup></sup> 257. No. 65

Certify that the above Record of Notarial Services is  
 a full and correct transcript of the Record of this Consulate  
 and contains the only Fee received during the Quarter.

*[Signature]*  
 H. W. C. in charge



*Appointed  
Jan 6 / 83  
Sherman*

*N<sup>o</sup> 63. United States Consulate at Canton.*

*Mr. Nye, Vice Consul, To the Department of State:*

*Nominating Mr. J. N. Jordan -  
Acting Consul for Her Britannic Majesty at  
Kwangchow - for Consular Agent of the  
United States there: And Mr.  
G. M. H. Payfair - who fills a like  
position at Takhoi - for Consular Agent  
of the United States there.*

N<sup>o</sup>. 63. United States Consulate  
 Canton July 10<sup>th</sup> 1882.  
 Walter Blaine, Esquire  
 Third Assistant Secretary of State  
 Washington.

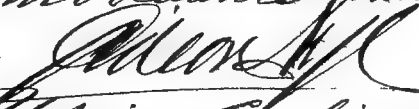
Sir:

I have the honor to nominate  
 as United States Consular Agent at the port  
 of Kiungchow Mr. J. N. Jordan, the  
 Acting Consul of Her Britannic Majesty  
 there; and Mr. L. M. H. Playfair as United  
 States Consular Agent at the port of Sukhi,  
 where he is Acting Consul of Her Britannic  
 Majesty. These two Gentlemen are  
 both known to me personally, having  
 resided here acting as Vice Consul or  
 Interpreter in the British Consulate;  
 and are among the most worthy of the  
 corps that their wisely-provident Govern-  
 ment has reared for its Consular Service.  
 The former incumbents of these Offices  
 having left, I communicated with  
 Mr. Jordan early in June and learning  
 from him of Mr. Playfair's occupancy

of the Consulate at Takhoi, applied to him to act for us, also; to which an affirmative reply reached me this morning.

I beg leave, at the same time, to suggest that, as Her Majesty's Minister is averse to the receiving of any pecuniary compensation by the Gentlemen who thus take charge of our interests at these ports, some special acknowledgment of the services of Mr. Octavius Johnson, Mr. Colin Ford and Mr. Hater, who have already left these ports, may be made by order of the Department to the Minister or the Consul General.

I am,  
Sir,

your obedient servant  
  
 Allen  
 Vice Consul in charge



*ackd Oct 10 89  
J. H. ...*

*M. H. ...*

*N<sup>o</sup> 4. United States Consulate at Canton.*

*Mr. Nye, Vice Consul, To the Department of State:*

*Quarterly Returns and Accounts from Watow-  
Agency.*

N<sup>o</sup> 64. United States Consulate.  
Canton July 10<sup>th</sup> 1882.

Walker Blaine, Esquire  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit  
the Returns and Accounts of the Swatow  
Consular Agency for the Quarter end-  
ing on the 30<sup>th</sup> ultimo, as rendered by  
Mr. C. Williams: namely.

1. Record of Treasury Fees *and*
2. Detailed Statement of Fees *as*.
3. Arrivals & Departures of American Vessels. *100*
4. Detailed List of Seamen shipped & discharged. *200*
5. Digest of the Invoice Book. *100*
6. Seamen's Wages Account Current. *100*

These having reached me too late for in-  
clusion in the Accounts of this Office for the  
last Quarter, in conformity with the order  
of the Department of March 25<sup>th</sup>, N<sup>o</sup> 35,  
I propose to retain the general Vouchers for  
the current Quarter's Account, ending Septem-  
ber 30<sup>th</sup>; now transmitting the voucher

for the Salary of the Interpreter (in dup<sup>ts</sup>)  
\$125. against which I shall draw upon  
the Secretary of the Treasury at an early  
day and account to Mr. Williams.

On reflection, I conclude to render,  
N<sup>o</sup> 7, Special Account for that item and  
draw to day for it, say for one hundred  
and twenty five Dollars, gold.

Trusting that the indication of an  
enlarging Trade at Swatow, in Sugar,  
may seem to compensate the care of the  
petty details of Accounts in official  
routine,

I am,

Sir,

your obedient servant

*W. M. C. Conklin*  
W. M. C. Conklin in charge

Enclosures. Seven, as noted above; and, separately,  
despatch N<sup>o</sup> 2 to the Hon. Secretary of State from  
Mr. Consular Agent Williams.





465. United States Consulate at Canton.

*Don. as long as  
but one shield is  
displayed in the  
port above the entrance  
to the principal  
consular office  
it is quite  
improbable  
how many others  
may be under  
the same building.  
The regulation is  
very simple as far  
as the display of two or  
three shields on dif-  
ferent buildings in  
the same port. acc.  
act. 11/82  
then*

Mr. Nye, Vice Consul in charge, to the Department of State:

Acknowledging Circulars of April 13th & 20th  
respecting giving duplicate Receipts to Masters  
of Vessels; and except in displaying  
Shields with the National Coat of Arms.

Also acknowledging the Special  
unofficial Circular of the Hon:  
Secretary of State authorizing the  
obtaining of Subscriptions for the  
projected Memorial Hospital.

175. United States Consulate.  
Canton July 12<sup>th</sup> 1882.

Walker Blaine, Esquire  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department circulars of April 13<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> conveying, respectively, instructions: 1. at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, "to give duplicate receipts to masters of American and foreign vessels for moneys received from them for official services": 2. to cause removal of shields bearing the Arms of the United States over the residences or places of business of Vice and Deputy Consuls; restricting the use of such to the Consular Office itself.

In respect to the former instruction, I take note for future government.

In respect to the latter, I may remark that I have never noticed any excess of the character censured; but it happens that over the outer

hall entrance to this Office there is placed the shield which the Department sent out to the Consulates about eighteen years ago; and that another (which was executed for me when I was U. S. Consul at Macao as a gift from Commodore McDougal) lent by myself to Mr Consul King in 1867, is placed behind ~~the~~ my head as I sit at my official writing table at the end of the suite of rooms forming the office; leaving on the mantel of the outer office a small cast-off caricature of one executed by a native artist about twenty years ago. None other have been displayed in connection with this Consulate locally, at least; and these as at present displayed (the latter being placed on the mantel as it were accidentally for safe keeping) do not collectively, I beg to submit, constitute an excess.

In respect to both these instructions, however, as bearing more directly upon the duties of the Consular Agency



11  
16 Charles St Avenue  
Baltimore Md  
Augt 10. 82

My dear Sir  
Acting upon your  
advice today, I have written  
the Department asking its  
influence with the Treasury  
Department in re passing  
my boxes from China, at  
the Balto Custom House.

Anything which you may  
be able to do to gain this  
end will be gratefully  
remembered by

Yours truly  
H. Carrow

Banton. Transmit copy letter  
 infant + counsel + ~~and action as it may seem~~  
 to Treasury Dept for its  
 16 Charles Street Avenue  
 Baltimore Md  
 Aug 10. 82  
 Copy to  
 Treasury  
 Aug 16/82  
 Sherman  
 Reply of Treasury  
 given to Comd  
 Aug 27/82  
 Sherman  
 AUG 12 1882  
 RECEIVED  
 Secy of State

Returning from China where I  
 have lived for several years, and  
 where for the last year I have been  
 in charge of the US Consulate at  
 Canton - I have brought some of  
 my household effects - my library  
 of books and what few Curiosities  
 I have collected while residing  
 there. None of these things are  
 dutiable so far as I know, but  
 to save my boxes from being  
 opened at the Custom House I  
 would beg your influence with  
 the Secy of Treasury to that end

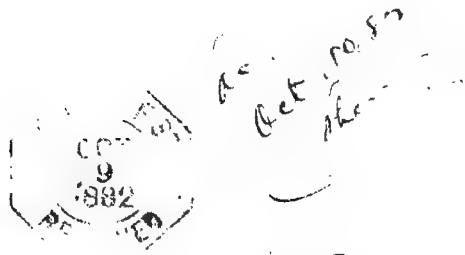
that he may ask the Chief Customs  
Officer in Baltimore to pass my goods,  
or to have them examined at my  
house.

Having served the Department  
emboldens me to ask this favor

I am Sir

Your Obedient Servant  
Hearrow

Late U.S. Vice Consul in Charge  
at Canton China



*instruments*

*N-66. United States Consulate Canton.  
August 17<sup>th</sup> 1882.*

*Mr. Nye, Vice Consul, to the Department of State:*

*Reporting lease of Consular premises  
for one year from the 15<sup>th</sup> instant.*



v. 66.

United States Consulate.  
Canton, August 17<sup>th</sup> 1882.

Walker Blaine, Esquire  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington.

Sir:

I had the honor on the 11<sup>th</sup> to address you respecting the hitherto migratory condition of this Consulate and the impending termination of its last temporary lease, suggesting the transmission of instructions by telegram.

I beg leave now to state that the offers of purchase of these premises not having reached the limit of their owner, his agents have consented to an extension of our previous lease at the same rent, but with a favoring modification in fixing the payments six monthly, on the 15<sup>th</sup> of February next and the 15<sup>th</sup> of August 1883, for the term of one year.

As this was the only house available here and is quite suitable in all respects, being, moreover, in our joint

occupancy since April 1<sup>st</sup> last, I consider it fortunate that the offers of purchase were refused; thus enabling our remaining in possession at the same rate of \$840. per annum, of which, unless otherwise authorized, I shall charge but \$700. to the Government, bearing the remaining charge myself from my salary unless I find it convenient to admit the Interpreter to the occupancy of a detached building at an equivalent rent. Our previous lease having expired on the 15<sup>th</sup>, it was not until the 16<sup>th</sup> that the agents apprised me that they would treat for a lease, their instructions being to sell the premises: There was no alternative but to remove the Consulate to my house on Honam, where it was ten years ago; but which would no longer be conformably with the Regulations, as the Merchants would be much inconvenienced.

Had, therefore, to act without your instructions; and under the circumstances considered myself fortunate not to be compelled to a longer term.

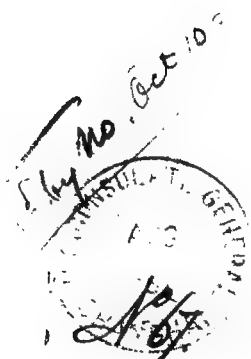
Trusting that my action, as here in reported, will be approved,

Have the honor to be,

Sir,

your obedient servant

*W. H. C. [Signature]*  
W. H. C. Vice Consul in Charge



W. C. D. M.

W. C. D. M.

United States Consulate at Canton.

19<sup>th</sup> August 1882.

Mr. Nye, Vice Consul to the Department of State:

Reply to the Circular of the Honi  
Secretary of State of June 8<sup>th</sup> 1882,  
respecting the working of the  
system of Relations with China  
under the principle of Extraterritoriality.

1.67

United States Consulate.  
Canton, 19<sup>th</sup> August 1882.

Walker Blaine, Esquire  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington.

Sir:

Have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the circular of the Department of State of June 8<sup>th</sup> 1882, accompanying copy of Document N<sup>o</sup> 89 of the Senate, 1<sup>st</sup> Session 47<sup>th</sup> Congress, containing papers relating to Extraterritoriality. And in reply to the invitation conveyed in the last paragraph of the Honorable Secretary's circular, I have the honor to state, - That, from my experience as assessor in several of the more important cases of an international character in this Court during the past fifteen years and from observation of analogous cases in the Courts of Macao between Chinese and Foreigners, including practical experience as a Referee therein by appointment of the "Procurador" (Municipal Magistrate there), I am of opinion that the working of this

system of relations, based upon the recognized principle of Extraterritoriality, has developed no serious embarrassment of general relations calling for radical change; but, rather, has gradually been commended to the acceptance of the Chinese Authorities and the approval of our own, as an amelioration in its tendency, restrictive of perilous ~~things~~, and, in short, a welcome change from the incertitude of a past pregnant of dangers.

Yours,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

*Alison*  
U.S. Vice Consul in Charge



we have only  
Oct 10/82  
Instruction  
a. a. a. Oct 17/82  
Hem

made  
in elements

N<sup>o</sup> 68. United States Consulate at Canton.  
2<sup>nd</sup> August 1882.

Mr. Nye, Vice Consul, to the Department of State:

Reply to unofficial Circular  
of April 12<sup>th</sup> 1882 authorizing  
the inviting of subscriptions  
to the "Garfield Memorial  
Hospital"; and reporting the  
course of procedure resulting  
in subscriptions by Foreign  
Consuls and others amounting  
to one hundred Dollars.

Send copy of Garfield  
this to Mr. Giffen  
as per  
Oct. 8/82  
Hem

and also to  
the auditor  
Oct. 18/82  
Hem

68.

United States Consulate.  
Canton, 28 August 1882

Walker Blaine, Esquire  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington.

Sir:

I had the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the unofficial circular of the Honorable Secretary of State of the 12<sup>th</sup> of April 1882 in my N<sup>o</sup> 65, intimating my cordial willingness to accept the trust confided to me in inviting subscriptions for the "Fairfield Memorial Hospital."

I have now the honor to report:

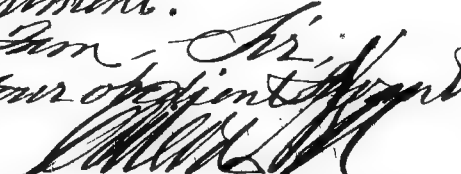
1. That in fulfilment thereof, I issued a circular in the following words:—  
"The undersigned respectfully invites perusal of the herewith circulated unofficial letter of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Secretary of State Frederick T. Frelinghuysen of April 12<sup>th</sup>: And conscious that it would be presumptuous in himself to attempt amplification of the appeal set forth under such —



distinguished auspices, he begs merely to state that he accepts the responsibility of receiving and forwarding contributions, the authority for which is conveyed at the foot of the first page of the letter of the Secretary of State."

2. And that the result of its submission to the heads of firms, after it was seen by the Foreign Consuls and the Commissioner of Customs, and subsequently <sup>sent</sup> to the American Missionaries, is, with my own subscription, one hundred Dollars; for which sum I shall account on rendering my official Returns.

Enclose a list of the subscribers, including the British and German Consuls, as you will observe; and shall be glad if it please the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Secretary to direct a return of thanks from the Department.

Yours, Sir,  
your obedient servant  
  
John A. King, Esq.

10.

United States Consulate.

Canton, 21<sup>st</sup> August 1882.

List of Subscribers to the  
"Garfield Memorial Hospital."

Archibald Hewlett, Esquire	
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul	\$10.
K. J. Treach, Esquire	
Acting German Consul	" 5.
T. B. Cunningham, Esquire	
representing Messrs Russell & Co	25.
J. E. Woodruff, Esquire	
Commissionary Customs	" 25.
A. T. Duval, Esquire	
resident Chief of Messrs Duval & Co	" 10.
T. von Buxton, Esquire	
Chief of Messrs Buxton & Co	" 5.
Gideon Nye	
United States Vice Consul in charge	" 15.
A. J. Cary, Esquire	" 5.
Total 2 Marks	100.

E. E. Adams  
U. S. Consul in charge



*ac oct 10/82  
Shine*

*in elements*

*Mr. United States Consulate at London  
August 24 1882.*

*Mr. Sec. of State to the Department of State:*

*Reduction of charge for hire of  
Constable from \$600. to \$300. per  
annum.*

1.69

United States Consulate.

Canton, August 24<sup>th</sup> 1882.

Walker Blaine, Esquire

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:

I beg leave to invite your attention to a matter of administration in this Office respecting which, hitherto, a sense of propriety has restrained my action. I allude to the excessive charge of six hundred Dollars per annum to the Government for the hire of the Constable; which was, I must conclude, a provisional arrangement by Mr. Scruggs, as respects the sum stated, since, from my observation and the brief experience of my incumbency, I venture to fix upon half of it as quite sufficient. And, as, in referring to the correspondence upon the subject, I perceive that the purport of the Department's despatch N<sup>o</sup> 10 of March 2<sup>d</sup> 1881 accords me discretion in the matter, I have the honor to inform you that I shall

to-day notify the Constable, Mr Lindberg, that any renewal of his engagement, after the close of the current Quarter, will be at half the previous charge, say three hundred Dollars per annum.

He is head Constable of the Municipal Council, as he has been several years; and, so far as I have observed, has efficiently discharged the duties appertaining to his connection with this Consulate.

I am,  
Sir,

your obedient servant

W. A. C. Lindberg

Q. 10 - Oct 24 -

influence 7

N<sup>o</sup> 70. United States Consulate at Canton  
August 24<sup>th</sup> 1882.

Mr. Nye, Vice Consul to the Department of State:

Acknowledging receipt of  
despatch N<sup>o</sup> 40, and enclosing  
new Bond.

No. 76.

United States Consulate.  
Canton, August 24<sup>th</sup> 1832.

Walker Blaine, Esquire  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington.

Sir:

1/ I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of despatch No 40 dated the 3<sup>d</sup> ultimo, addressed to me as "Appointed Vice Consul" here and enclosing a blank form of Bond for execution, to replace the Bond which, by error of Mr Carrow constituted me Deputy Consul and is held temporarily, pending receipt of the new one, which I have the pleasure to enclose according to the request you do me the favor to make.

My sureties under the present Bond are the two Americans of highest position here: Mr J. B. Cunningham the resident Chief of Mess Russell & Co, and Mr J. E. Woodruff the Chief Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs; and severally sufficient for a Bond of much

larger amount: And it is a pleasing coincidence that my despatch No. 68, of but three days ago, enclosing a list of the local subscribers to the "Garfield Memorial Hospital," conveys proof, in their respective subscriptions of \$25. each, that they recognize their relative positions in the community. In offering my respectful thanks for the confirmation of my appointment by the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Secretary, I beg to express my trust that the manner of my fulfilment of the duties as Vice Consul in charge, hitherto and henceforth, will commend me to the favorable consideration of the Government for promotion.

I am,  
Sir,  
your obedient servant  
Wm. W. [Signature]  
Vice Consul in Charge

Enclosure: New Bond executed.





A. J. Seth 82.

Confirmation  
file Canton Dip. Service

Burlington, Vermont, Sept. 4/82

Mr. John Davis

Acting Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.  
Dear Sir

Agreeably with  
instructions received with your notice  
my nomination and confirmation  
Consul at Canton in China,  
have taken the loyal citizens' oath,  
I had my Consular bond for  
ten thousand dollars filed and  
executed; & the same will today  
mailed to the Secretary of State from  
Burlington, Vermont, where the U.S.  
District Attorney for Vermont resides, with  
certificate of the sufficiency of my bond.

2

Complying further with your  
instructions, I have to state that  
I am a native of Burlington,  
Vermont; for the past quarter  
of a century at present ~~resident~~  
of La Crosse, Wisconsin; and have  
never been in China.

I have the honor, to be,

Dear Sir,

Very Respectfully Yours

Charles Seymour

of La Crosse, Wis.

The Honorable  
Secretary of State  
Washington  
D.C.



McCain

file

N. 2.

Consulate at Canton.

Sept 14<sup>th</sup> 1882

From Charles Seymour U.S. Consul,

To

Third Asst. Sec. of State.

Subject

Acknowledgement of Consular Regulations;  
"Passport";  
"Delivery" Order for Property  
of Consulate, & in-  
structions about Appointments.

No 2

Valerone Wis Sept 14<sup>th</sup> 1882

Am A. A. Ades  
Third Asst. Secy of State  
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

I have to acknowledge  
the receipt of Acting Secretary  
Hunter's communication of 7<sup>th</sup>  
inst, enclosing my "passport";  
and an order upon Acting Vice Con-  
sul, Gideon Nye, for delivery of  
U.S. property & records in the Canton  
Consulate; and instructions regarding  
appointments under paragraph 133  
of the Consular Regulations; a copy  
of which was also duly received.

I have the honor to be,

Dear Sir,

Very Respectfully Yours

Charles Seymour  
U.S. Consul,  
at Canton.

N. 3



*file*

*De Clement*

United States Consulate at Canton, China.  
Sept. 28<sup>th</sup> 1882

From the Consul

Honorable Third <sup>to the</sup> Assistant Secy of State,

Subject.

Regarding departure from "residence" } to "Post". }  
La Crosse, Wis. } at Canton }

Attending Court as witness under mandate and bond.

Awaiting Commission of Successor as Portmaster.

Woodstock, W. Henry County, Illinois.  
September 28<sup>th</sup> 1882

Hon. A. A. Abbe

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir

On the second day of September, at and from Burlington, Vermont, I made and mailed my oath of office, as Consul at Canton, China, to the Secretary of State, the my bond executed on the previous day; since which time, with the utmost diligence, I have been engaged in adjusting & arranging my affairs, for departure on the second day of October; but I am detained here, under judicial mandate, & under a bond requiring my presence in Court, as seen in the trial of a man named Calvin Lincoln, who is under arrest, charged with having, while acting as baggage-man in the service of the Chicago & Northern Railway Company, opened, & taken from the trunks, of numerous victims, valuable property, found in his possession.

As I am one of the victims, my testimony is deemed important.

Furthermore, I have had to wait for the appointment of my successor as Postmaster at Calverton, in order to make delivery to, and get receipt from my successor, of & for a considerable amount of property belonging to the U. S. Government; but I am anxious to do, after handling for & five millions of dollars public funds during twelve years of postal service in that City.

As soon as I can obtain release, which I hope will be within a week, I shall hasten to New York, to secure passage by the first Pacific Mail Steamship City of Peking, which is advertised to sail from San Francisco 19<sup>th</sup> Oct. for Hong Kong; & from New York I will run on to Washington but for duty. I have the honor to be,  
Very Respectfully Yours Charles Seymour  
Consul.

No. 4

Memorandum -

Consulate of the United States of America  
Canton, China.



Oct 3rd 1882

To The Third Asst. Sec<sup>y</sup> of State.

Subject  
Reporting departure of Consul.

Inspection of dispatches from Vice Consul.  
In Washington 3<sup>rd</sup> Oct on official business.  
In New York 4<sup>th</sup> Oct to secure passage.  
From San Francisco 19<sup>th</sup> Oct on steamer "City of Peking".  
Request for Copy of Bancroft Davis' "Extra Territoriality".

No. 4

Washington D.C. }  
Oct 3rd 1882 }

To Hon. A. A. Adee

Third Asst. Secy of State

Sir

Having left  
La Crosse, Wisconsin, on the  
first day of the present month  
en route to my post of duty  
at Canton, China; via  
Washington, to receive my  
final instructions as Consul,  
and to obtain knowledge of  
dispatches received by the State  
Department from the Vice  
Consul up to date, and to  
procure register, maps, and  
charts for reference in regard  
to the ports at which consular  
Agencies within my jurisdiction  
are located; I shall today  
continue on my course, via  
New York, where I will  
tomorrow secure passage and  
select ship accommodations



for my family and myself  
on the Pacific Mail Steamship  
"City of Peking", which  
is advertised to sail on  
the nineteenth instant  
from San Francisco.

The object of this  
communication is to report  
my presence on duty, and  
departure for my post;  
and to have the time  
of my transit begin  
with the first instant,  
on which day at three  
o'clock A.M., I entered  
upon my journey or transit  
from "residence" to "post".

*Sent* While here, I respectfully request  
that I may be furnished with a  
copy of Mr Bancroft Davis' book  
on "Extra Territoriality", in  
addition to maps, to be forwarded  
to me.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir, Very Respectfully,  
Yours

Charles Seymour  
Command



ac  
Dec 22/82  
Shanghai

St. P. P. P. P. P.

U.S. United States Consulate at Canton.  
October 8th 1882.

Mr. Nye Vice Consul in charge  
To the Department of State:

The rendering of Quarterly  
Returns and Accounts of  
June 30th to September 30th  
1882.

1. 71.

United States Consulate.

Canton, October 8<sup>th</sup> 1892.

Alvey A. Adee, Esquire  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit  
herewith the Returns and Accounts  
of the business of this Office during  
the Quarter ended on the 30<sup>th</sup>  
ultimo, inclusive of its dependency  
of the Swatow Agency; each in its  
prescribed form under the revised  
and supplemental instructions  
of the Department and of the rul-  
ing of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

1. Digest of the Invoice Book, form 117.

2. Transcript of Record of Notarial Services, "159.

3. Quarterly Account of Salary, &c, in  
duplicate, according to form 112.

4. Separate Account of Rent and  
Miscellaneous Expenses, with vouchers, in dup<sup>l</sup>.

5. Separate Account in duplicate with vouch-  
ers, for hire of Interpreter.

6. Separate Account, in duplicate, with vouchers, for hire of Constable.
7. Separate Account, in duplicate, with vouchers, for hire of the Interpreter at the Swatow Agency.

Other than these reports, I perceive no warrant to claim your attention on this occasion, within the scope of prescribed official duty. I beg, however, to call to your notice that there is an increase in the sum of subscriptions to the fund for the Garfield Memorial Hospital, as credited by me yesterday over that reported in my N<sup>o</sup> 68, of \$5. which is the subscription of Captain J. T. Benning, whose name I will thank you to add to the list sent in N<sup>o</sup> 68, accordingly.

Yours, Sir,  
 Your obedient servant  
 Wm. M. M.  
 W. M. M. in charge

He.  
Dec 21/82  
Hume

By clear



United States Consulate General  
October 26th 1882.

A. B. McKee Vice Consul  
To the Department of State:

Acknowledging despatches 12428  
43 and Circulars of Aug 8th, 1882  
31st.

1.72.

United States Consulate.

Canton, October 6<sup>th</sup> 1882.

Wm. A. C. Lee, Esquire  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatches N<sup>o</sup> 42 and 43 of the 19<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> August respectively and of the circulars of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Secretary of State of the 8<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> of July respectively, together with the circular of the 31<sup>st</sup> of July signed by Mr John Davis the Assistant Secretary, all reaching this office together on the 2<sup>nd</sup> inst; and whilst writing this, the case of supplies with the two copies of the Consular Regulations, has also been brought to me.

Immediately on the 2<sup>nd</sup> inst, I wrote Mr Consular Agent Williams and transmitted a copy of your N<sup>o</sup> 42, apprising himself and Mr

N. J. Jones of the appointment of the latter to the Consular Agency in the stead of the former, pending the absence of W. Williams, at least.

Your No 43 states the reasons for withholding the prompt instruction that I ought respecting the consular premises; but meantime I have had the honor to inform you that I overcame the pressing exigencies of the occasion by a renewal of the lease for a year from August 25<sup>th</sup>, as, by sheer good fortune, a prospective buyer changed his mind at the last moment.

and I acted, in view of paragraph 508, from a sense of duty to our country.

In reply to the circular of July 31<sup>st</sup>, I beg to state that my action has always conformed to the well-understood rule, whose neglect of by some Consuls forms the subject of the request of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> The Secretary of the Treasury.

Yours, Sir,  
Your obedient servant  
William M. Jones  
Vice Consul



United States Consulate.  
Canton, Oct 13 1892.

Mary A. Cole, Esquire  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you  
No 4 of enclosures enumerated in my  
No 72 herewith, being a separate account  
of Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses in-  
curred during the Quarter ended September  
30<sup>th</sup> ultimo and, including \$90.85 for the Agency  
at Swatow, shewing a total of \$248.90.  
From which I deduct the sum of \$105.  
received from subscribers to the fund  
for the projected Tarpiell Memorial Hospital  
leaving due me the sum of dollars 143.90.  
for which I draw upon the Secretary of  
State \$150.

I am Sir,  
Very obediently,  
Yours,  
W. Mackintosh  
in charge

Enclosure - one No 4.



1.2

W

Dr J. B. Cair.

United States Consulate.

Canton, October 7<sup>th</sup> 1882.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> Frederick T. Frelinghuysen  
Secretary of State  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to advise  
my Draft N<sup>o</sup> 2, of this date, @ 15 days  
sight, (acceptance waived and endorse-  
ments by procuration excepted,) in favor  
of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking  
Corporation or order, for the sum of  
One hundred and forty three Dollars and nine-  
ty cents, Gold; being for the balance of the  
Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses Account  
of the Quarter ended on the 30<sup>th</sup> ultimo,  
as per Account already forwarded to the  
Consul General at Shanghai, for trans-  
mission.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Wm. M.  
McCune



H. H. H. H. H.

U.S. Consulate at Canton,

To The

Copy to Treasury  
Nov 2 82  
J. H. H.

Third Asst. Sec. of State.

October 21<sup>st</sup> 1882

Subject - Importations & Invoices.

Items - The Consul, en route to his post, obtains from the Custom House at San Francisco proofs positive that the Treasury Department does not co-operate with the State Department as to certification of Invoices.

San Francisco, California,  
Oct 21<sup>st</sup> 1882

Wm. A. A. Addee

Third Asst. Sec. of State

Dear Sir

While waiting  
for the steamer "City of Peking",  
in which I take passage today  
for Hong Kong, enroute to Canton,  
I obtained, through enclosed  
correspondence with the Custom  
House in San Francisco, au-  
thentic and official statements  
showing that numerous cases  
have occurred, not only of  
invoices having been certified  
at a port in transit instead  
of the port of production, owner-  
ship, and original shipment of M<sup>rs</sup>,  
but also that in the absence  
of any invoices, merchandise  
has been imported from  
Hong Kong or China, and  
bonds given for the production

of invoices that were never produced; and that the bonds having accumulated in the Treasury Department, have, although dishonored and practically inoperable, except to defeat the regulations & requirements of the State Department and the laws of Congress, been cancelled by the Treasury Department, through the action of the Comr. of Customs, Mr H. B. James, in Washington D.C.

I respectfully call the attention of the State Department to the facts established; and, from my past extensive acquaintance with the fictitious and fraudulent character of Custom House bonds, when given by irresponsible and unscrupulous agents and shysters, I hope the State Department may secure the co-operation of the Treasury Department, in enforcing regulations.

Very Respectfully  
Charles Seymour  
Consul

Custom House, San Francisco, Cal.,

Collector's Office,

Oct 19<sup>th</sup>, 1882

Mr E. L. Sullivan

Collector of Customs

San Francisco Cal

Dear Sir

Oblige me by stating whether frequent cases occur of merchandise arriving from Hong Kong or Canton, without invoices duly certified for entry, ~~for~~ ~~entry~~ at your Custom House; or without invoices certified by the U.S. Consul at the port of production, ownership, and original shipment; and whether, if such cases occur, there is any inconvenience in ascertaining actual value of such merchandise for duties; and whether such proceedings, besides occasioning inconvenience, expending bonds for the production of the invoices, and in

*Copy* Custom House, San Francisco, Cal.,

Collector's Office,

, 188

ascertaining valuation of imports, do not lead to or cause a fictitious and incorrect statement or view of the inter-national or foreign commerce, by unduly magnifying the apparent importations from one country, and causing a corresponding diminution of the volume of commerce with another country.

As we the favor also to state whether the execution of bonds requiring the production of invoices in such cases results in achieving the purpose therein specified and contemplated; or are the bonds eventually cancelled without the production of the required invoices.

Very Respectfully  
Charles Seymour

Custom House, San Francisco, Cal.,

Collector's Office, Oct 20, 1882

Sir

In reply to your letter of yesterday relative to the matter of the production of Consular Invoices of imports from Hong Kong and Canton, I respectfully enclose herewith a letter from Deputy Collector Kellogg in charge of the First Division of this office, from which you will perceive that since April 1st 1882, the great majority of invoices presented at this office, of goods imported from the vicinity of Hong Kong and Canton in China, have been certified at Hong Kong. That while ex bonds have been

taken for the production of Consular Invoices covering goods imported apparently from Hong Kong. none have been taken for goods exported from Canton.

That in the year 1881, 32 bonds taken for the production of invoices exported from Hong Kong were cancelled by special order of the Treasury Department.

That any failure of the parties to produce duly verified invoices of any goods imported at this port, is an inconvenience to this office and that, while it is possible that some invoices produced here as if the goods had been exported from Hong Kong



may have covered goods exported from Canton, this office has not knowingly accepted any such.

In regard to your query as to whether the verifying of invoices at ports other than the one of original exportation does not lead to a fictitious and incorrect statement of international commerce, I beg to say ~~I beg to say~~ that in the returns from this office to the Department goods imported from Hong Kong are reported as from China indirect, therefore it is immaterial so far as statistics are concerned whether the invoices are certified at that place or Canton.

I am very respectfully  
 Edw Jerome  
 Special Collector  
 Chas Seymour Esq

Custom House, San Francisco.

Collectors Office Oct. 19<sup>th</sup> 1882

Sir

In reply to the communication from Charles Seymour Esq. dated Oct 19<sup>th</sup> 1882 which has been referred to me for report thereon. I have to say as follows.

1<sup>st</sup>.— Since April 1<sup>st</sup> 1882, 1617 Invoices have been received at this Office from Hong Kong and 50 Invoices from Canton, duly verified before the U.S. Consul.

2<sup>d</sup>.— During the same period 34 Bonds have been taken for the production of duly verified Invoices from Hong Kong, and no such Bonds in the case of Imports from Canton.

3<sup>d</sup>.— By Special Order of the Treasury Department, dated July 19<sup>th</sup> 1882. Thirty two Bonds for the production of

verified invoices from Hong Kong, given in the year 1881 have been cancelled in this Office; no other Bonds have been cancelled except upon the production of the invoices required thereby.

4<sup>th</sup>. - I am unable to recall any instance where Merchandise valued at over one Hundred Dollars arriving from Hong Kong, or Canton, has been entered without a verified invoice or a Bond to produce such invoice.

5<sup>th</sup>. - Any failure to produce an invoice duly verified before the Uf Consul at or nearest the place of Shipment to The United States for any Goods imported at this Port: is of course an inconvenience to the Importer <sup>and</sup> to this Office.

6<sup>th</sup> - While it is quite possible that some invoices entered here as from Hong Kong, should have been verified at Canton. - This Office has in no case knowingly accepted such invoice

I am very respectfully  
 Your Obedient Servant  
 To  
 Hon. E. L. Sullivan  
 Collector Customs  
 L. McKellogg  
 Deputy Collector



ac  
Jan 1/83  
Herman

Dr St Clair

174. United States Consulate at Canton.  
Mr H. H. Rice Consul in charge to the Department of State:



Reply to despatch No. notifying the  
appointment of Charles Seymour of  
Wisconsin as Consul here.

and acknowledging receipt of circulars  
of September 5th, 13th & 16th 1882.

74.

United States Consulate.

Canton, November 18<sup>th</sup> 1882.

Oliver A. Ades, Esquire

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 13<sup>th</sup> instant, of the despatch N<sup>o</sup>. of Acting Secretary, W. Hunter, Esquire, dated September 7<sup>th</sup> ultimo, notifying me that The President has appointed Charles Seymour of Wisconsin Consul of the United States for Canton, China; and requesting me to deliver to him, - upon his application therefor, - the records and archives of the office, the seal, press, flag, and arms, together with the Revised Statutes, the Statutes at Large, Wheaton's Digest, and all other books and

property in my possession belonging to the United States.

In reply thereto, I beg to assure you that I shall faithfully fulfill the wishes of the Government; and, so far as may be acceptable to Mr. Seymour, I shall also cordially aid him in the discharge of the duties of the office, which, by reason of the considerable increase of its business, will be more exigent and onerous than those of previous incumbents.

I have the honor to acknowledge, also, the receipt of the Department circulars of September 5<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, & 18<sup>th</sup>, to the instructions conveyed in each of which I accord immediate attention; noticing in  
the

③.

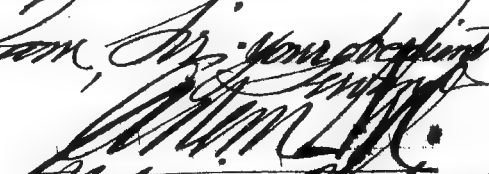
Continuation  
74United States Consulate  
Canton, 188

the first an error of date in the citation of the Circular of April 13<sup>th</sup> 1882, as of 1881. The second, calls attention to the increasing importance of the trade in Petroleum and requests fuller reports of the action of foreign Governments affecting its consumption and other particulars of interest to the producers. Mr Consul Seymour will, no doubt, report upon this matter at an early period after his arrival. Meantime, I may mention that I learn of a recent concession of a monopoly of sale in this Province, with conditions of precautionary kind, for a term of three years, on payment of Likin at 40 cents per case of Petroleum.



The third of these circulars, directs the prompt reporting of the names of gentlemen who may be designated to act temporarily for Consular Agents; and will serve to govern my successor or myself.

In conclusion, I have much satisfaction in reporting a continued marked increase in the volume of business in this district with the United States; and, although the price of the great staple, Raw Silk, is very moderate this season, the aggregate value of shipments exceeds \$2,600,000. leaving about six weeks still to be recorded in the Export statistics.

I am, Sir, your obedient  
  
 Wm. L. G.



No. 6

ac.  
Jany 1/83  
J. H. H. H.

" 5th class

United States Consulate  
at Canton, China,  
to the  
Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Nov. 20<sup>th</sup> 1882.

Subject.

Arrival of Consul & non-arrival of  
Exequatur.

6.

United States Consulate  
Canton, Nov 20<sup>th</sup> 1882

Hon. A. A. Adee

Third Asst. Secy of State

Washington D. C.

Dear Sir

We certify  
that Charles Seymour, U.S. Consul,  
arrived at his post of duty in Canton,  
China, this twentieth day of November  
A.D. 1882; & awaits the arrival of his  
Requeter, which has not been  
received at this Consulate.

Very Respectfully

Charles Seymour  
Consul.

Wm. M.  
U.S. Vice Consul in charge

U.S. Vice-Consul General at Shanghai  
adly notified as above. C.S.

*Confidentially communicated*  
 United States Consulate  
 Canton, 28th Nov. 1882.



Mr. Comdr. Seymour handed me a copy of the pamphlet "Register of the Department of State," for my own use and intimate to his purpose to point out several errors that I discovered at a glance yesterday; but as I discovered the pointed request of the Department last evening that follows the title page, addressed not only to all officers of the Department service, but to gentlemen generally, to aid in correcting errors in the Register, I venture, unofficially, to note those connected with this Office: namely:—

1. The retention of the name of Yu C. Chung as Interpreter; whereas he was dismissed finally in 1880, as despatch No 353 of March 20th 1880 signed by Hon Secretary Evarts shows.

And Mr. Chiu, a Kuan appointed Interpreter early in 1881; but I do not find that he brings so reported or made any record thereof.

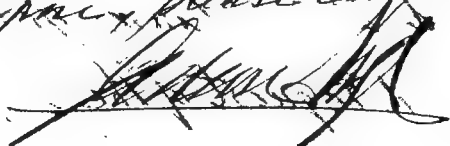
2. Mr. Octavius Johnson left Hoi How some time in October 1881; and was succeeded by Mr. Frater; who in turn left early in May; and had the honor on the 10th of July to nominate Mr. John N. Jordan, U.S. M. Acting Consul there, as U.S. Consul Agent at Kowloon (the official name of the district in which Hoi How is the port) that gentleman having told me that he would remain there at least one year.

Concurrently, I nominated Mr. G. M. H. Playfair, U.S. M. Acting Consul at Pak-Hoi, U.S. Consul Agent there;

There; and, probably, Breiman also, a year, at least.  
It will be well to insert Sak-hoi as well as Kuang-shan  
in the list, instead of Hoi-Hen.

3. At Swanton, Mr. Wm. F. Jones has succeeded  
McWilliam, as the Department records will show.

I consider it my duty to state the  
preparing corrections; but in case the figures  
fulfill his declared purpose, please consider this  
note superfluous.





571 claus

No 616

United States Consulate at Canton  
November 30<sup>th</sup> 1882.

To

Hon A. A. Kdele,  
Third Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington D. C.

Subject.

Joint Certificate of Consul  
and Vice Consul.

Synopsis.

Certificate of outgoing & incoming Officers,  
Inventory of U. S. property.

f bis

United States Consulate.

Canton, November 30<sup>th</sup> 1882.

We certify, on this the thirtieth day  
of November A.D. 1882, the services  
of Gideon Nye ceased, and he is en-  
titled to his salary, or fees, including  
said day; and that the services of  
Charles Seymour commenced the day  
following, he having received the archives,  
a full and complete inventory of which  
is hereto annexed, as required by the  
Consular Regulations Article IX.

Charles Seymour  
Legat.

*Wm. V. C.*  
*H. J. Van Curen*

To Hon. A. A. Alder  
Third Dist. Secy of State  
Washington D.C.

Inventory of Records - Furnitures, &c, &c, in the N. Consulate at Canton - handed over to Charles Seymour Esquire by Eideon Aug. December 1<sup>st</sup> 1882.

1 Copy-Press, 1 Seal press and Seals, 2 Book of arms, 10 vols. N. S. Statutes at Large, 1 Lot Commercial Relations, 3 desks - 1 desk and 2 tables, 1 Diplomatic Correspondence, 1 Record case, 1 Picture of N. S. Senate, Wheaton's International Law, 1 Letter Scale and Weights, 1 Fee Book, 2 Invoices Books, 1 Letter Book for State Department, 1 Ledger, 3 Miscellaneous Books, 1 Record Marine Protest, 1 Record of Extended Protest, 2 Records of Consular Courts, 2 Latin ships journals, 1 Record of quarterly statement of Fees, 1 Book - Arrival and Departure of American ships, 1 Record of Births and Deaths, 16 Files for Circulars and Letters, 2 Register of Letters sent, 2 Register of Letters received, 1 Record of Protest, 1 Record of American Citizens, 1 Book of Passports, 2 Blank books, 1 Record of Passports, 1 Record of Relief of American Seamen, 3 Seals for Invoices, 1 Lot blank forms, 4 Official ivory seals, 2 Chinese ink stands, 1 Iron box, 2 Chit books, 1 cover for official circulars, 1 case for doors for blank forms, 1 small lot Envelopes, 1 vol. Import Duties, 1 pine table, 2 chairs, 2 volumes Consular Regulations, 1 Lot flags, 1 Boat-flag, 1 Lot old press copy books, 1 Seal and stamp for Consular Agency at Kiating Chow Foo, 1 do for Thompson, 2 vols Phillips on Insurance, Chitty on Bills, Sycant on Const. Law, Gedwick on N. S. Damages, Abbott's Shipping, Chitty's Contracts, Blunt's Com. Digest, Story's Bills, Story's Contracts, Digest of Rev. Laws, Marshall's Insurance, Collyer's Part-nership, Naval Laws, and 2 vols Thompson's Court Martial, 1 Law panel case with pigeon holes, 1 stand for Record books, 3 Ink stands, 1 office table green B. cover - covers only, 1 call bell, 1 sealing wax lamp, 1 neat miscellaneous Record book, 1 Book current Accounts, 1 Lot Stationery, 2 office chairs, 1 clock out of order, 1 Picture of Washington, 1 Date Block, 2 Boxes of Archives, 1 Box for flags, 1 official Sedan chair presented by F. Larroze, 1 Lot Chair Bearer's uniform presented by F. Larroze, 1 Flag: staff (not up), 1 case for Books in current use, 1 Letter clip for invoices, 1 Lot flags.

Received the above, December 1<sup>st</sup> 1882.



6, A.

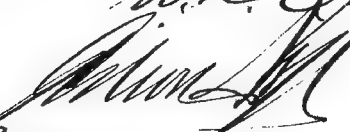
United States Consulate.  
Canton, Nov. 20<sup>th</sup> 1882

Hon. A. A. Ades

Third Asst. Sec. of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir

We certify  
that Charles Seymour, U.S.  
Consul, arrived at his post of  
duty in Canton, China, this  
twentieth day of November A.D.  
1882; and awaits the arrival of  
his exequatur, which has not been  
received at this Consulate.

Very Respectfully  
Charles Seymour  
U.S. Consul  
  
W. H. C. M. C. M. C.

a pouch to  
or China receipt  
we have packages?

re 4/10/82  
Jan 11/83

Indemnity (1915)  
Jan 21/83  
Shanghai

to claim

Dec 21st 1882

United States Consulate  
at Canton

To  
The Third Asst. Secy of State.

Subject

Delays in correspondence.

7

United States Consulate.  
Canton, Dec. 1<sup>st</sup> 1882.

Am. A. A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State.  
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir

Please consider  
some valid reasons for permitting correspondence  
between the State Department and this Consulate  
to be sent direct by Steamers from San Francisco  
to Hong Kong, instead of delaying letters, PKgs,  
&c. at Yokohama for a weekly mail steamer  
to Shanghai; & again delaying them at Shanghai  
for mail steamers from that place to Hong Kong;  
& subjecting the mail matter to additional  
foreign postage.

If necessary, copies might be  
sent to Shanghai from Washington or Canton.

The past or present system,  
or process of delay, should be & can be rectified.

It is intolerable, & seems to be unbusiness-like.

It is like carrying on correspondence between Washington & Havana via St. Louis or New Orleans; or between Washington & Halifax via Chicago or Detroit; or between Washington & Winnipeg via Quebec or Omaha. It is too absurd for criticism.

Letters, maps & documents, etc. mailed by the State Department Oct 3<sup>rd</sup> 1882, per St. Helgie from San Francisco Oct 18<sup>th</sup>, reached this Consulate during the past week. The Equator, which the State Dept. notified me the first week in Sept. (three months ago) would be sent to me here, has not yet come to hand.

The Viceroy of the Canton District is temporarily absent, & his place supplied by another official, who may perhaps authorize to act as Consul when he gets around to the application, but it is regarded extremely humiliating for any Consul to implore permission from a subordinate Chinese official to exercise Consular functions, when the Consul may be required to press upon that same Chinese official some points of business that are wholly inconsistent with the idea of suzerainty.

Very Respectfully  
Charles Seymour  
Consul

45



file

S. H. Clair

United States Consulate.  
Canton, December 9th, 1882.

Alvey A. Addee, Esquire  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of despatches Nos 45 and 46, dated the 10th of October and signed by John Davis, Esquire, Acting Secretary of State; the last of which I delivered to my successor in charge. The first informs me that my No 62 to 70 had been received and that my official Bond as Vice Consul had been approved and had been deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury.


It remains for me to express my gratification and tender my thanks.

Respectfully doing so,

Remains,  
Sir,

Your obedient servant

*S. H. Clair*  
U. S. Vice Consul

this despatch does not appear to have been  
sent through the Cons. - Ask if it is  
so sent if not  
y not. No. 8.  So ac  
H. H. Clair

United States Consulate at Canton.

December 11-1882.

From

Charles Seymour U.S. Consul

To

Wm. H. Alden, Third Asst. Sec. of State.

Subject.

Trial of Seamen on Barge "John D. Brewer".

Synopsis:

Gross misconduct and insubordination  
on American Barge "John D. Brewer"  
at Whampoa, the Port of Canton, Nov. 30<sup>th</sup>  
1882; and action of retiring Vice Consul  
in charge "Winning" U.S. Consul in Emergency.

Request of Consul in regard to time  
while waiting for authority to act as Consul.

1  
128  
United States Consulate.  
Canton, Dec 11<sup>th</sup> 1882

Hon A.A. Ades,  
Third Assistant Secretary  
of State,  
Washington D.C.

Sir

On Thursday, 30<sup>th</sup>  
day of November A.D. 1882, at  
Whampoa, the Port of Canton  
for sea-going vessels, the American  
Barque "John D. Brewer", of Boston,  
Massachusetts, in the absence of its  
Master, Walter L. Josselyn, to  
Hong Kong, on ship's business, was  
the scene of gross misconduct and  
insubordination, verging on mutiny,  
resulting in violence & phlebotomy,  
and considerable injury, to the  
Chief Officer or First Mate, and one of the crew.

## 2

Complaints, by the Master and First Officer or Mate, having been lodged at this Consulate, against two seamen, named Alfred Johansen (a Swede) and Harry Rolund (a Russian), and hospital aid and treatment being necessary for Alfred Johansen, due attention was promptly given to the case. On Friday, December 1<sup>st</sup> 1882, Alfred Johansen was brought to the Presbyterian Mission's Hospital, and placed under the care of Dr. John G. Kerr, who is still caring for the disabled seaman Johansen. This deplorable occurrence came just as "the United States Consul in charge" was about retiring from the duties of the Consulate, when



The incoming United States Consul, Charles Seymour, was about to enter upon Consular duties.

It seemed imperative and necessary that an investigation into the facts should commence Monday, December fourth U.S. 1882, in equity and justice to all concerned.

I had been waiting in Canton, at my post of duty, since Monday, 20<sup>th</sup> day of November, awaiting the arrival of my Exequatur from Peking, or permission from the local authority to enter upon my consular duties; but neither had reached me, except that on Monday, Dec<sup>r</sup>. 4<sup>th</sup>, I received from Peking, through

4

U. S. Vice Consul General Cheshire  
 at Shanghai, my Commission,  
 in which was a statement by the  
 Secretary of Legation that my  
 Exequatur was secured November  
 fifteenth A. D. 1882. Possibly the  
 Exequatur may reach Canton  
 some time during the decade.  
 However, the Viceroy, temporarily  
 acting in the Canton District  
 during the absence of the Viceroy  
 of this District, came to our  
 rescue, by sending to this Consulate,  
 on Sunday, third day of December,  
 1882, a dispatch that was re-  
 ceived on Monday, fourth day of  
 December, 1882, stating he could  
 find no precedent whatever for  
 granting any permission of the kind asked.

5

The Vicroy added that any arrangement entered into by U.S. Vice Consul, Gideon Nye, and the U.S. Consul, Charles Seymour, as to the time of the U.S. Vice Consul's retirement from, and cessation of, Consular duties; and their commencement by the U.S. Consul, would be perfectly satisfactory to the Vicroy.

The Vic-Consul desired to close his Consular duties with the thirtieth day of November A.D. 1882; and the Consul thus entered upon his Consular duties on the first day of December A.D. 1882, as stated in our joint certificate, bearing date December first, 1882. I hope you will see that the proper

arrangements are made with the Fifth Auditor of the U.S. Treasury, to insure payment of my draft for the time I was here waiting for authority to act as U.S. Consul - viz for the ten days between the twentieth day of November, 1882, and first day of December, 1882, amounting to Ninety five  $95 \frac{1}{100}$  Dollars for which sum I will make a separate draft; and also I shall send to the Fifth Auditor a certificate of facts.

In the meantime, I am on duty; and shall continue the investigation of the "John D. Brown" case - "Acting judicially", to the best of my humble ability.

Very Respectfully  
 Charles Seymour  
 U.S. Consul.

Bytceai



Recd  
Dec 26 1882  
Shanghai

United States Consulate at Canton.

December 18<sup>th</sup> 1882

Mr Mc - Vice Consul to Lloyd A. Mc, Esq

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Rendering Account for fractional  
Quarter, on handing over charge, &c.

86/6.

United States Consulate.

Canton, 18<sup>th</sup> December 1882

Wm. A. Adee, Esquire  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you the several Accounts pertaining to the fractional antecedent portion of the current Quarter's business of this office ended on the 30<sup>th</sup> ultimo; thus leaving to my successor in charge, Mr. Consul Seymour, the whole of the present month to report upon in due course, when it will be his privilege also to complete <sup>quarterly</sup> the annual Returns: In which duties, I shall be well disposed to aid him, should he so request. The following are the enclosures: -

1. Account of Fees, Salary & Miscellaneous

Expenses, balanced by my Draft upon the  
Hon: the Secretary of State for \$71.45 &  
the Hon: the Secretary of the  
Treasury for \$15.16.

2. Account of Miscellaneous  
Expenses, in duplicate. ) *ad*

3. Record of Notarial Services. *ad*

Other than these, it is not my privilege  
in dealing with the prior fractional por-  
tion of a Quarter, to render others  
offensively anticipating my successor  
and now superior Officer; otherwise  
I should zealously enter upon a well-  
come duty.

Yours obedient servant  
*Wm. M. M.*  
U.S. Marshal  
Little Rock

Enclosures  
3 as particularized.

## Form 159.

Quarterly transcript of the Record of Notarial services at the Consulate Canton, during  
*fraction of the*  
 the quarter ended the *30th* day of *November* 1882.

No. <i>Invoice</i>	DATE.	TO WHOM THE SERVICE WAS RENDERED.	NATURE OF THE SERVICE.	AMOUNT OF FEE OR COMPENSATION.		REMARKS.
				\$	Cts.	
843	<i>October 4</i>	<i>Herbert Dent &amp; Co</i>	<i>Certifying to a copy of this invoice</i>	2		
845	" 5	<i>Russell &amp; Co</i>	" " " " " "	2		
848	" 6	<i>Thomas Rowe Smith</i>	" " " " " "	2		
849	" "	<i>Russell &amp; Co</i>	" " " " " "	2		
850	" "	"	" " " " " "	2		
851	" "	<i>Linstead &amp; Davis</i>	" " " " " "	2		
852	" "	"	" " " " " "	2		
853	" "	<i>Deacon &amp; Co</i>	" " " " " "	2		
868	" 12	"	" " " " " "	2		
869	" "	"	" " " " " "	2		
872	" "	"	" " " " " "	2		
878	" 14	"	" " " " " "	2		
879	" "	<i>Cartwright &amp; Co</i>	" " " " " "	2		
881	" "	<i>Herbert Dent &amp; Co</i>	" " " " " "	2		
882	" "	"	" " " " " "	2		
883	" "	<i>Russell &amp; Co</i>	" " " " " "	2		
884	" "	<i>Linstead &amp; Davis</i>	" " " " " "	2		
889	" 16	<i>Hesse &amp; Co</i>	" " " " " "	2		
891	" "	<i>Thomas Rowe Smith</i>	" " " " " "	2		
899	" 24	<i>Russell &amp; Co</i>	" " " " " "	2		
900	" "	"	" " " " " "	2		
907	" 25	"	" " " " " "	2		
913	" "	<i>Thomas Rowe Smith</i>	" " " " " "	2		
914	" 26	<i>Russell &amp; Co</i>	" " " " " "	2		
917	" "	<i>Linstead &amp; Davis</i>	" " " " " "	2		
918	" "	<i>Deacon &amp; Co</i>	" " " " " "	2		
919	" "	<i>Russell &amp; Co</i>	" " " " " "	2		
929	<i>November 3</i>	<i>Herbert Dent &amp; Co</i>	" " " " " "	2		
937	" "	<i>Deacon &amp; Co</i>	" " " " " "	2		
939	" "	"	" " " " " "	2		
	" "	<i>Thomas Rowe Smith</i>	" " " " " "	2		



944	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
942	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
943	"	"	Cartwright H	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
947	"	"	Linstead & Davis	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
948	"	"	Herbert Dent	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
949	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
950	"	7	Hesse W	"	"	two copies	"	"	"	4
955	"	10	Thomas Rowe Smith	"	"	a copy	"	"	"	2
956	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
957	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
958	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
959	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
960	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
961	"	"	Russell H	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
980	"	18	Linstead & Davis	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
985	"	20	Cartwright H	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
986	"	"	Herbert Dent H	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
987	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
988	"	"	Thomas Rowe Smith	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
989	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
990	"	"	Russell H	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
991	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
992	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
994	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
995	"	"	Herbert Dent H	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
996	"	21	Dracon H	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
1,007	"	28	Russell H	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
1,010	"	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
1,013	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
1,014	"	"	Dracon H	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
1,017	"	"	Herbert Dent H	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
1,018	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
1,019	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
1,020	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
1,021	"	"	Russell H	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
1,022	"	"	Simmons H	"	"	"	"	"	"	2

I certify that the foregoing Record of Notarial services is a full and correct transcript of the Record of this Consulate, and that the same contains a true and accurate statement of all the Fees received at this Consulate for such services during the period named:

~~U. S. CONSUL~~



I do not see that any present action is  
needed. The Dept. in this case - the matter has  
more of it in the  
clear future.  
No 9  
The Cons. has  
again sent to  
the Dept direct -  
The Cons. Genl may  
have something to  
say about it.  
United States Consulate,  
Canton, China.  
From  
Charles Seymour M. Consul S.C.  
To  
Mr. A. A. Ades Third Asst Secy  
of State.

Subject.  
Trial of Seamen of American  
Barge "John D. Brewer"  
of Boston, Mass.

9

United States Consulate.  
Canton, Dec. 22<sup>nd</sup> 1882.

Hon. A. Adee

Third Asst. Secy of State  
Washington D. C.

Sir -

The seamen, Alfred  
Johansen (a Swede), and Harry  
Polands (a Russian), of the Amer-  
ican Barque "John D. Brewer",  
of Boston, Massachusetts, referred  
to in my dispatch No. 8, dated 11<sup>th</sup> inst.,  
were duly tried in this Consular Court,  
and as the testimony of one of the accused  
(Johansen) implicated the second Mate,  
Henry Duncett (a British subject, & native  
of Star Bredia), he was also tried.

The results of their trial are set  
forth in accompanying copy of the  
Judgment; which, with the

Verbatim, ~~statement~~ of expenses  
incurred, and full report of proceed-  
ings in the case, will be sent to the  
McDonnell General, Shanghai.

Very Respectfully  
Charles Seymour  
McDonnell.

With / Enclosure

(1)

In the Consular Court of the United States Consulate,  
at Canton, December 15<sup>th</sup> 1882;

The Consul, Charles Seymour, acting  
judicially, in the Criminal case of  
"The United States of America"  
"versus"

"Alfred Johansen and Harry Rolands",  
on complaint of

Walter L. Jonelyn, Master, and Demmison  
P. Moore, First Mate, of American Barque  
"John D. Brewer", of Boston, Massachusetts;  
gives the following

### Judgment.

Testimony having been heard on behalf of  
complainants, Walter L. Jonelyn, Master,  
and Demmison P. Moore, First Mate,  
the American Barque "John D. Brewer",  
and Alfred Johansen and Harry Rolands,  
camen on said Barque, now moored

(2)

at Whampoa, the port of Canton, China, for sea-going sailing-vessels; the following facts have been elicited; and on them is based the judgment of this Court. — — — — —

The Barque "John D. Brewer", of Boston, Massachusetts, sailed, on the first day of May last, from the Port of New York (New York), and arrived at the Port of Shanghai, China, August 17<sup>th</sup> 1882; and after going to Foo-chow, and returning to Shanghai, arrived at Whampoa, November 24<sup>th</sup> 1882, via Hong Kong; and is still moored at Whampoa, awaiting cargo. — — — — —

Alfred Johansen, one of the accused seamen, is a Swede - having shipped at Shanghai. — — — — —

(3)

Harry Rolends, another of the accused seamen, is a Russian - having shipped at New York. —

Both Johansen and Rolends were summoned to appear in this Court on Monday December 4<sup>th</sup> 1882, and did so appear, for trial on, and to make answer to, charges of gross misconduct and insubordination, and complaints made by the Master, Walter L. Josselyn, and the first mate, Dennis P. Moore, of the Barque "John D. Brewer", to the United States Consul at Canton.

The accused and accusers have, throughout the trial, both at this Consulate and at the Hospital, been brought face to face; and all



(4)  
concerned have had the fullest opportunity to examine witnesses on both sides. —

The testimony is clear and positive that on Thursday, November 30<sup>th</sup> 1882, in the absence of the Master, Walter L. Jorelynn, at Hong Kong, on ship's business, the crew combined in obtaining several bottles of vile spirituous liquor, causing intoxication and disturbance, and rendering several of the seamen of the Barque unfit for their duties and service; some of whom became objects of discipline, correction, and attention by the Chief Officer of the Barque, Dr. J. P. Moore. —

One of the seamen thus intoxicated and unfit for duty was Alfred Johansen,

(5)

one of the accused in this trial. Another of the crew, who shared in causing the grog to be brought into the ship, in violation of shipping articles and rules of the officers of the Barge, was Harry Ralands, one of the accused, who did not imbibe so freely of the liquor as to become intoxicated, because he discovered it was very bad liquor.

Johansen, according to the testimony of all of the witnesses, became exceedingly violent, and had a prolonged struggle with the Chief Officer or First Mate, who, in self-defense, inflicted a severe blow upon Johansen's head with an iron belaying-pin; and subsequently Johansen pursued the First Mate with a sheath-knife,

(6)

which was finally surrendered to the Harbor Master of Whampoa, Henry Eldredge, who went aboard the Barque in response to calls for help, and rescued the First Mate, whose life was in peril. —

The First Mate, although armed with a revolver, took refuge upon the top of the "Cabin-house", to avoid Johansen, and to avert the act of shooting Johansen in self-defense.

The irons in which Johansen, finally, was placed, were brought to the deck, from the Cabin, by the daughter of the Captain of the Barque, whose family were on board the ship, until taken, for safety, ashore to the Harbor Master's residence, where they remained until the return of Captain Jonelyn on Saturday, the second day of December.

(7)

The Harbor Master testifies, that, during his experience of twenty four years in connection with sea-going vessels, he never witnessed a worse condition of affairs on a ship; which he describes as having been, at the time of his arrival on board the Barque "John D. Brewer," gross misconduct, violence, and insubordination, verging on mutiny. —

During these scenes of turbulence and violence, Rolands offered no assistance in restoring order and authority of the Officer in charge of the ship; but, on the contrary, by his acts and demeanor, while sharpening a sheath-knife, and going to portions of the ship to which he did not belong, encouraged the

(8)

violent and enraged Johansen to proceed without molestation; and did not, in any manner, assist the officers of the ship to restore order and tranquility; but, finally went forward to his proper place in the ship, under the orders of the wife of Captain Garrellyn whose presence of mind and noble courage enabled her to assist in restoring rightful authority over the ship.

The testimony of Johansen, implicating the Second Mate of the Barque, led to a trial of that Officer, named Henry Doucett, who was honorably acquitted.

The testimony of Dr. John G. Kerr, establishes the fact that Johansen is able to leave the Hospital, and has sustained no permanent injury.

(9)

The penalties prescribed in the United States Statutes, for acts of violence by seamen against Officers of a ship, and for insubordination, are of greater severity than the circumstances of the present case demand; for it must be stated, in truth and verity, that evidence is not wanting to establish the fact that the conduct of the First Mate on the "John D. Brewer" has been marked by ill-advised and censurable roughness and harshness toward toward sailors subject to his command; and, therefore, while no one can justify retaliation on the part of seamen for the misconduct of their officers, who are alike amenable to the laws;

(10)

I shall, in mitigation of the punishment and penalties provided in the Statutes for acts of the nature involved in the disturbance that rendered this investigation and trial necessary; and, also, in consideration of the severe injury received by Johansen at the hands of the First Mate of the Berque, reduce the penalties and punishments for the acts of the accused to the least possible degree consistent with my sense of duty in administering justice, as Counsel of the United States of America - acting judicially, in the matter under consideration.

Having heard and tried the complaint filed by Walter L. Jones and Dominick J. Moore against Alfred Johansen and Harry Rolands, the judgment of this Court is that Alfred Johansen being guilty of

(11)

violation of the shipping articles; and of the rules of the Barque "John D. Brewer", and the orders of its officers; and also guilty of gross misconduct, drunkenness, violence and insubordination; is and shall be discharged from further service on said Barque; and shall, for the term of sixty days, commencing from the date of his arrival at Whampoa, be confined in the British Jail at Whampoa, under judgment of this Court; and that Harry Rolands, being guilty of gross misconduct, in not assisting to maintain good order on said Barque; but, on the contrary, stimulating Johansen to turbulence by appearing on deck with a sheath-knife in hand, is and shall be discharged from further service on said Barque, with his forfeiture of balance due him by the ship and its owners for wages, and also of ~~the~~ extra wages.

Charles Seymour,  
U.S. Consul - Acting judicially.





*No. 10*

*Att. Comptroller*

*Att. Clair*

United States Consulate, Canton, China.

*Dec. 30<sup>th</sup> 1883*

*ordered  
ac. Mar 8/83  
J. H. C.*

FROM

*Charles Seymour, U. S. Consul,*

TO

*Hon. A. A. Ades,*

*Third Assistant Secretary of State,*

*Washington, D. C.*

Subject.

*Flags.*

SYNOPSIS.

*Requisition for a supply  
of new U.S. flags.*

Nos 10.

United States Consulate, Canton, China.

December 30<sup>th</sup> 1882

Hon. A. A. Alden

Third Asst. Sec. of State

Washington D. C.

Sir

Agreeably with  
516 of U.S. Consular Regulations I  
herewith make requisition upon  
the State Department for a set  
of new U.S. Flags, of three or  
five sizes. For years past  
no U.S. Flag has been seen at  
this Consulate, except old,  
ragged, and rotten rags, stowed  
away in trunks or boxes.  
I found the mast laying on  
the ground in an alley next to the  
Consulate building, as the premises

occupied as M<sup>r</sup>. Consulate did not have a place on which the flag staff could be erected, except in rear of the buildings, and immediately adjacent to the "privy" of the servants or "Coolies" employed by the Consul. Upon hoisting the flag-staff at the new place of this Consulate, fronting the Harbor and River of Canton, in line with the German and British Consulates along the "Bund", it was found all of the old flags were too ragged and rotten for decent appearance. With very careful usage, & constant patching, possibly they may last until your supply of new flags will arrive; but probably not. Very Respectfully  
Charles Seymour,  
M<sup>r</sup>. Consul.



*For J. V.*

*De Clair*  
*Wm. M. 1/13*  
*J. H. M. 1/13*

United States Consulate, Canton, China.

*Dec. 30<sup>th</sup> 1883*

FROM

*Charles Seymour, U. S. Consul,*

TO

*Hon. A. A. Ades,*  
*Third Assistant Secretary of State,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

Subject.

*Removal of the Consulate.*

SYNOPSIS.

*Reasons for abandoning the old;  
and going to a better location,  
fronting the River & Harbor.*

NY 111-111111

United States Consulate, Canton, China.

Dec 30<sup>th</sup> 1882

Mr. A. A. Abdee

Third Asst. Secy of State

Washington D.C.

Sir

Upon my arrival here, I found the building, occupied as U.S. Consulate, very undesirable; and did not hesitate to get out of it, and into a more desirable one immediately. My reasons for so doing were that there was no place on which to erect a flagstaff, which I found going to ruin in the alley at the side of the Consular building; and that <sup>several of</sup> the outer & inner doors were without suitable or any locks and keys, or handles or bolts, or fastenings, that made the building secure, or the rooms closed against outsiders; and that the ugly old barracks, which had been gladly abandoned by all former tenants,

could not be warmed in Winter;  
 and that being shut in by  
 trees, and cut off from the sea-breeze  
 by trees & buildings in front of, & between it  
 and the River, is intolerably hot in Summer;  
 and that the walls, once papered, twelve  
 or fifteen years ago, contrary to the sani-  
 tary conditions & requirements of the climate  
 & locality, are in an unsightly & unhealth-  
 ful condition; and that the owner of the  
 property, residing in England, positively  
 required the tenant to keep & deliver  
 the same in a good state of repairs,  
 which could not be done without great  
 expense. For these reasons I moved  
 the Consulate into a well located & more  
 convenient, although less imposing building,  
 known as "the Thomas bungalow", whose  
 owner assumes the rent of the vacant house,  
 upon payment by me of a bonus.  
 We are now on the "Bund", fronting the  
 Harbor & River. Very Respectfully,  
 Charles Seymour,  
 U.S. Consul.



No. 12

*as per 873  
Herman*

United States Consulate, Canton, China.

*Jan 4 8th 1883*

FROM

*Charles Seymour, U. S. Consul,*

TO

*Hon. A. A. Adce,  
Third Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.*

Subject.

*Consular Court Expenses*

SYNOPSIS.

*Accounts, Vouchers, & Items,  
in Criminal case of  
United States versus  
A. Johansen & H. Rolands.*

*Recd  
M*

*No. 12*

United States Consulate, Canton, China.

*January 8<sup>th</sup> 1883*

*Rev. Mr. Allen*

*Third Assistant Secretary of State*

*Washington D. C.*

*Sir,*

*Herewith I send  
Statement of Expenses, with account,  
vouchers, &c. in the U.S. Consular Court,  
at Canton, in the trial of turbulent seamen  
on American Tugboat "John D. Brewer".*

*While keeping faithfully in view  
the ends of justice, it has been my  
endeavor to prevent unnecessary expenses,  
in this case, and upon careful consideration  
of all that has transpired, I cannot now see  
how or where those two objects could have  
been more justly achieved.*

*Very Respectfully*

*Charles Seymour*

*U.S. Consul  
Acting judicially.*



Form No. 137

Form 137

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE ~~CHINESE~~ AT Canton CHINA.

Return of Criminal Suits from the first day of October 1882 to the first day of December 1882, inclusive.

DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED TO AND RECEIVED BY PLAINTIFF.	REMARKS.
1882 Dec 1st	United States of America, on Complaint of Walter L. Jones & J. Jones Brennan Moore	Alfred Hansen, Harry Rolund, & Henry Bennett	From misconduct From misconduct Misconduct	Committed, 20 days in jail. Committed, 20 days in jail. Honorable acquittal	\$ 9.30 \$ 18.00 None	\$ 9.30 Hyphen fees \$ 18.00 Jail-keeping of prisoner. \$ 51.30 Constables expenses. \$ 9.75 Clerk's fees. \$ 8.00 Hospital fees & expenses.	
						Total \$ 183.68	
						Canton, China Jan 8 <sup>th</sup> 1883	Charles Seymour McConnel



[Form No. 107]

127

~~CHINESE~~ AT ~~SHANGHAI~~ CANTON, CHINA.

to the thirty-first day of December 1882, inclusive.

AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED FROM U.S. Consulate	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.			APPEAR.
		Consul	Assistant	Clerk	
Discharged from ed. Ship, & imprisoned ed. sixty days in jail.	\$ 9.30 Hygienic fees				
Discharged from ship, ed. with forfeiture of wages.	\$ 18.00 Jail-keeping of prisoner				
with None	\$ 51.30 Constable's expenses.				
	\$ 97.08 Clerk's fees				
	\$ 8.00 Hospital fees & expenses.				

Total 183.68  
Canton, China Jan'y 8. 1883  
Charles Seymour  
M. L. Gould

表格局部(2)

Copy

(1)

In the Consular Court  
 of the  
 United States Consulate,  
 at  
 Canton, December 15<sup>th</sup> 1882;  
 The  
 United States Consul,  
 Charles Seymour,  
 Acting judicially,  
 in the Criminal Case of  
 "The United States of America  
 versus  
 Alfred Johansen and Harry Rolands",  
 on complaint of  
 Walter L. Jewelyn, Master,  
 and  
 Demurion P. Moore, First Mate,  
 of the  
 American Barque, John D. Brewster,  
 of Boston, Massachusetts,  
 gives the following  
Judgment.

Testimony having been heard on  
 behalf of complainants, Walter L.  
 Jewelyn, Master, and Demurion P.

(2)

Moore, First Mate; and of the accused, Alfred Johansen and Harry Rolands, seamen, all of the American Barque "John D. Brewer" (of Boston, Massachusetts) and now moored at Whampoa, the port of Canton, China, for sea-going sailing vessels; the following facts were elicited; and on them is based the judgment of this Court.

The Barque "John D. Brewer," of Boston, Massachusetts, sailed on the first day of May last, from the Port of New York, New York, and arrived at the port of Shanghai, China, August 17<sup>th</sup> 1882; and after going to Foo-chow, and returning to Shanghai, arrived at Whampoa, November 24<sup>th</sup> 1882, via Hong Kong; and is still moored at Whampoa, awaiting cargo.

Alfred Johansen, one of the accused, <sup>seaman</sup> is a Swede: having shipped at Shanghai. Harry Rolands, another of the accused seamen, is a Russian, having shipped at New York.

Both Johansen and Rolands were summoned to appear in this Court

(3)

on Monday (December 4<sup>th</sup> 1882), and did so appear, for trial on, and to make answer to, charges of gross misconduct and insubordination, and complaints made by the Master, Walter L. Jonelyn, and the First Mate, Benjamin P. Moore, of the Barque "John D. Brewer", of the United States, Consul, Canton.

The accused and accusers have, throughout the trial, both at this Consulate and at the Hospital, been brought face to face; and all concerned have had the fullest opportunity to examine witnesses on both sides. The testimony is clear and positive that on Thursday, November 30<sup>th</sup> 1882, in the absence of the Master, Walter L. Jonelyn, at Hong Kong, on ship's business, the crew combined in obtaining several bottles of vile spirituous liquor, causing intoxication and disturbance, and rendering several of the crew of the Barque unfit

(4)  
for their duties and service; some of whom became objects of discipline, correction, and attention, by the Chief Officer of the Barque, Demetrius P. Moore.  
One of the seamen then intopicated and unfit for duty was Alfred Johansen, one of the accused in this trial.  
Another of the crew, who shared in causing the grog to be brought into the ship, in violation of shipping articles and rules of the Officers of the Barque, was Harry Rolands, one of the accused; who did not imbibe so freely of the liquor as to become intopicated, because he discovered it was very bad liquor.  
Johansen, according to the testimony of all of the witnesses, became exceedingly violent, and had a prolonged struggle with the Chief Officer or First Mate; who, in self-defense, inflicted a severe blow upon Johansen's head with an iron belaying pin; and subsequently Johansen pursued the First Mate with a sheath-knife, which was finally surrendered to the Harbor-

(5)

Master of Whampoa, Henry Eldredge, who went aboard the Barque in response to calls for help, and rescued the First Mate, whose life was in peril.

The First Mate, although armed with a revolver, took refuge upon the top of the "Cabin house", to avoid Johansen, and to avert the ~~seemingly~~ act of shooting Johansen in self-defense. The irons in which Johansen, finally, was placed, were brought, from the cabin, to the deck, by the daughter of the Captain of the Barque; whose family were on board the ship, until taken, for safety, ashore to the Harbor Master's residence; where they remained until the return of Captain Janelyn, on Saturday, December 2<sup>nd</sup> 1882.

The Harbor Master testifies, that, during his experience of twenty-four years in connection with sea-going vessels, he never witnessed a worse condition of affairs on a ship; which he describes as having been, at the time



(10)

of his arrival on board the Barge "John D. Brewer", gross misconduct, violence, and insubordination, bordering on mutiny. During these scenes of turbulence and violence, Rolands offered no assistance in restoring order and authority of the Officer in charge of the ship; but, on the contrary, by his acts and demeanors, while sharpening a sheath-knife, and going to portions of the ship to which he did not belong, encouraged the violent and enraged Johansen to proceed without molestation; and did not, in any manner, assist the Officers of the ship to restore order and tranquility; but finally went forward to his proper place in the ship, under the orders of the wife of Captain Donelson. Her presence of mind and noble courage enabled her to assist in restoring rightful authority on the ship.

7

The testimony of Johansen, implicating the Second Mate of the Berque, led to the trial of that Officer, named Henry Doucett, (a British subject, and native of Nova Scotia,)

who was honorably acquitted. —  
The testimony of Dr. John G. Kerr, Superintendent of the Hospital in which Johansen has been under treatment for a fortnight, establishes the fact that Johansen is able to leave the Hospital; and has sustained no permanent injury.

The penalties prescribed in the United States Statutes for acts of violence by seamen against Officers of a ship, and for insubordination, are of greater severity than the circumstances of the present case demand; for it must be stated, in truth and verity, that evidence is not wanting to establish the fact that the conduct of the First Mate on the "John D. Brewer" has been marked by ill-advised and censurable roughness and harshness toward sailors subject to his command; and, therefore, while no one can justify retaliation on the part of seamen for the misconduct of their Officers, who are

(8)

alike amenable to the laws; I shall, in mitigation of the punishment and penalties provided in the Statutes for acts of the nature involved in the disturbance that rendered this investigation necessary; and, also, in consideration of the severe injury received by Johansen at the hands of the First Mate of the *Barque*; reduce the penalties and punishments for the acts of the accused to the lowest possible degree consistent with my sense of duty in administering justice, as Counsel of the United States of America, acting judicially, in the matter under consideration. —

Having heard and tried the complaint filed by Walter L. Juelz, and (Damon P. Moore against Alfred Johansen and Harry Rolands, the judgment of this Court is that Alfred Johansen being guilty of violation of the Shipping articles; and also guilty of gross misconduct, drunkenness, violence and insubordination, is and shall be discharged from further

(9)

service on said Barque; and shall, for the term of sixty days, commencing from the date of his arrival at Whampoa, be confined in the British jail at Whampoa; under the judgment of this Court; and that Harry Rolands, being guilty of gross misconduct, in not assisting to maintain good order on said Barque; but, on the contrary, stimulating Johansen to turbulence, by appearing on deck with a sheath-knife in hand; is and shall be discharged from further service on said Barque, with forfeiture of balance due him by the ship and its owners for wages, and also<sup>for</sup> for extra wages.

Attest: Charles Seymour,  
United States Consul,  
acting judicially.  
J. H. [Signature]  
of the Court



No. 13

United States Consulate, Canton, China.

Jan. 9 1883

*Re by 20  
46 83  
120  
Instructions  
46 20 18  
The...*

FROM

Charles Seymour, U. S. Consul,

TO

Hon. A. A. Adce,  
Third Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D.C.

Subject.

Accounts and Business.

SYNOPSIS.

Account & Returns.  
Circumstances route of Correspondence.  
Expenses of Legation Agency.  
Certificates & Invoices.  
Increase of Business at Canton &  
Exports from the China, &c. *Canton?*



N<sup>o</sup> 13

United States Consulate, Canton, China.

Jan. 9<sup>th</sup> 1883

Hon. A. A. L. L. L.

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to  
hand you herewith account and returns from  
this Consulate to end of 1882.

I respectfully submit that it would  
accord with ordinary prudence in business if  
the Consul should send only 1 set of vouchers  
for disbursements through the Consul General  
at Shanghai, and send another set  
direct to the State Department, as they  
would go by different steamers, and thus,  
while giving increased security, enable  
the State Department to audit accounts  
in time to protect drafts issued for payments.

To obviate the hazardous possibility  
of having drafts dishonored while cor-  
respondence, with accounts, vouchers,  
are slowly & circuitously en route  
between Canton and Washington  
via Shanghai, I am compelled to  
ask indulgence and delay from several  
persons who are entitled to money  
from the Consulate, until after  
sufficient time shall have elapsed  
to let my advices get out of China  
via Shanghai, which is about as  
direct as sending correspondence  
between Washington & your European  
Consulate via St. Paul, or Savannah,  
or Quebec.

I do not think it is necessary to  
suscumber this Consulate, or the State  
Department, or the U. S. Government,

~~with~~ such expenses as have hitherto been allowed for the Swatow Agency; and I have taken the liberty to say to the Consular Agent at Swatow that I will audit no more accounts for expenses so disproportionate to the business and earnings of the Agency.

I have sent for the correspondence that has passed between the Swatow Agency and Chinese Officials; and notified the Consular Agent that I prefer, that, except in cases of emergency, which require immediate attention, all correspondence letters to or from Chinese Officials in regard to property, or in regard to missionaries, or persons asking favors, or claiming rights, from the Chinese authorities, should pass through this Consulate.



Then the earnings of a Consular Agency set down to only three dollars per quarter of a year; the expenses for Interpreter & Writer, amounting together to \$620. a year, & besides inordinate bills for Stationery, postage &c, need cutting down.

I believe the Interpreter & Writer at the Canton Consulate can carry on all the Swatow correspondence that is necessary for with Chinese Officials.

Artillery is not needed to shoot snipe.

The Consular business at Canton is apparently steadily increasing; and since looking out correspondence in Washington last summer touching the small amount of fees received at this Consulate, I have been more & more impressed with the duty of the

~~And Treasury Department,~~  
concurrently, to apply the  
same rule in this that is  
applied & required by you in  
Europe, & for obviously pen-  
sential and sound reasons.

Certainly, you do not  
permit manufacturers or  
buyers of, or dealers in goods,  
in Lyons, France, to get their  
invoices certified in London  
or Liverpool; nor should the  
greater portion & bulk of goods made,  
bought & sold in Canton and Southern China,  
~~to~~ be certified at the British Colonial  
port of Hong Kong, where the ownership  
is unchanged, & where the actual valuation  
of the goods is measurably unknown,  
and undetermined, except by a shipping agent.

I am convinced that one and the chief of objects aimed at by <sup>some of</sup> the real owners of goods made & brought & sold in Canton & Southern China, who have hitherto persisted in having their invoices <sup>elsewhere</sup> certified, is that they be able to make their declarations of valuation at a port, in which positively no established value can be given, simply because there is there no market for these goods in such quantities, as are there shipped.

The European and American firms buying, selling, owning and dealing in these goods of Canton and Southern China production, are

coming to understand the fairness & justice of having their invoices certified at the Canton Consulate; but, as yet, not one of the Chinese Merchants (numbering about two hundred) have ever yet been willing to have an invoice certified except at Hong Kong.

The remedy or correction for these irregularities can be easily applied if the State & Treasury Departments, by square, resolute & determined orders & practice, through the Consulates abroad and Custom Houses at home, acting concurrently and unitedly, will require compliance with suitable regulations for the desired object, or warehouse the goods at cost of owners.

J. Linn, as has been the case heretofore, according to the facts presented by you in my dispatch from San Francisco last October, irresponsible agents can give bonds for good & have the bonds cancelled without complying with their requirements, the ridiculous farce will be continued.

I respectfully call attention to the increase of business at this Consulate during the first half of the present fiscal year. The Consular fees received from July 1/82 to Dec 31/82 having amounted to  $\$ \begin{array}{r} 652.50 \\ 89.00 \\ \hline 1541.50 \end{array}$  2 Sept to 5 Sept 74¢  
Oct 1 to 5 Oct 74¢  
Liby 12 to Dec 31 1882; which is about three times as much as your Register of August 15<sup>th</sup> 1882, shows were received as fees at the Canton Consulate for your ending June 30<sup>th</sup> 1881.

The Canton Exports, as previously certified at this Consulate have increased from  
 \$444,375.73 in 1878 (Calendar year) to  
 \$523,000.00 in 1879 ( " " ) &  
 \$467,000.00 in 1880 ( " " ) to  
 \$1,182,818.62 in 1881 ( " " ) & to  
 \$2,338,629.13 in 1882 ( " " ).

I will <sup>be</sup> my endeavor to ascertain some facts that will throw light upon the means available for increasing the volume of Commerce in the other direction - from the United States of America to China, and other "Eastern Countries"; where butter, of ordinary quality, imported from France, Italy, Denmark & other European markets, is sold extensively in one-pound cans, at sixty to sixty five cents per pound; hams & shoulders, in cans, <sup>from Europe,</sup> at thirty to thirty five

cents per pound; and fair to middling qualities of clo<sup>2</sup>. 2 at fifty cents per pound, at all retail grocery-stores; and ~~petroleum~~<sup>kerosene</sup> in five gallon cans, at about twenty five <sup>12.5</sup> per gallon. These are hints for American business men. The most effectual method or means of adding a few millions of dollars to American exports to China and other countries in Asia, is to first export to this Hemisphere, from the surplus production and stock in America, a corps of live "commercial travellers", who would create a revolution in Commerce.

Possibly these intimations may be of service to the American public.

I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully,

Charles Seymour

US Consul  
Shanghai, China

No

U. S. Consular Agency To Ah Chen Bookbinder

1882

No 9

October 28<sup>th</sup> To 100 Envelopes

120

Received Payment

阿 昌

Matro 2" November 1882



Voucher No. 11.

Agency  
Consulate of the United States of America for Swatow.

\$ 125 <sup>00</sup>/<sub>100</sub>

31<sup>st</sup> December 1882.

ORIGINAL.

RECEIVED from Mr. J. Jones Esq U. S. Consular Agent  
the sum of One hundred & twenty five dollars and  
\_\_\_\_\_ cents being in full for Salary as Superintendent at  
Swatow Consular Agency for the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter  
ending 31<sup>st</sup> December 1882.

WITNESS TO SIGNATURE.

Wm J Jones

Wm J Jones

(Swatow Agency) Voucher No. 12.

U. S. Government

Dr to the undersigned.  
Is Postage stamps for the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter  
ending 31<sup>st</sup> December 1882.

\$ 5.55

Swatow, 31<sup>st</sup> December 1882.

U. S. Consular Agent:

Not signed by the Consular Agent; but  
account approved from knowledge of  
correspondence, by  
Charles E. Leonard,  
U. S. Consul

N<sup>o</sup>. 14.

U. S. Consular Agency  
 Dr To the undersigned  
 To 1 Box of sealing wax \$ 2-00  
 1 Bottle " Ink " 1-50  
 2 box " steel pens " 1-50  
 Blotting paper " -25  
 1/2 Ream official Foolscap " 3-00  
 8-25  
 E. V. O. G.

Swatow. 31<sup>st</sup> December 1882.  
 Received Payment  
 何 8/5

N<sup>o</sup>. 15.

U. S. Consular Agency  
 Dr to the undersigned.  
 To 6 Chinese Brushes \$ - 60  
 " Indian Ink " - 40  
 " Vermillion " - 30  
 " 1 packet Note Paper " -  
 " 1 " Indigo " - 50  
 \$ 2 - 80

E. V. O. G.

Swatow. 31<sup>st</sup> December 1882.  
 Received Payment.

S. K. Y. P. Y.

4  
Swatow, 30th December 1882

Consulate Agency  
Swatow

Dr. to **KWAI FUNG,**  
PRINTER AND BOOKBINDER.

Dec	15	one Forbescap Copy Book	#150
<p style="text-align: center;">Received payment Awaiting Duplicate</p>			

No 16.

Agency  
Consulate of the United States of America for Swatow.

31st December 1882.

\$ 30.00

RECEIVED from Mr J. Jones Esq U. S. Consul Agent

the sum of thirty dollars and

cents being in full for Salary as Chinese Writer at

Swatow Consular Agency for 4th quarter ending

31st December 1882.

ORIGINAL.

汪文江

WITNESS TO SIGNATURE.

W. J. Jones

U. S. Consular Agency 6

1882

Oct. 28 To 200 Forms of Register of Official Letters 18 4

18 4

Received payment  
P. J. #13

Swatow, 2 November 1882.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, UNITED STATES,

An account with Mr. J. Jones  
U. S. Consul, <sup>an Agent</sup> at Swatow.

		Dr.	Cr.
To Rent of Consular building,	Voucher No. - \$		
" Postage on Official Correspondence to and from this Consulate <sup>Agency</sup> for the quarter ending this day - - -	- - - -	5 55	
" Stationery, as per Voucher No. <u>2</u> - - -	- - - -	9 45	
" " Chinese, as per Voucher No. <u>3</u> - - -	- - - -	2 80	
" Flags, flagstaff and fixtures, Voucher No. - - -	- - - -		
" Bookcase " " - - -	- - - -		
" Consular Seal " " - - -	- - - -		
" " Arms " " - - -	- - - -		
" Record Books " " <u>4</u> - - -	- - - -	1 50	
" Binding Consular Letters " " - - -	- - - -		
" Chinese Writer " " <u>5</u> - - -	- - - -	30 -	
" Blank Forms, as prescribed by the Department of State, Voucher No. <u>6</u> - - -	- - - -	1 80	
" Loss by exchange on the amount of this account say \$ at per cent., as per Exchange Voucher No. -	- - - -		
Cr.			
By My draft on the Secretary of State at 15 days' sight acceptance waived - - -	- - - -		
" Premium on sale of same at per cent., as per Exchange Voucher No. - - -	- - - -		
		\$ 51 10	

Mr. J. Jones  
U. S. Consul, an Agent

Form No. 103.

Summary of business at the United States Consulate, <sup>Agency</sup> at ~~Canton~~ during  
the Quarter ended 31 December 1882.

Movement of Vessels.

Vessels in Port from last Quarter :  
Vessels arriving during present Quarter :  
Vessels departing :  
Vessels remaining in Port :  
Tonnage arriving :  
Tonnage departing :  
Fees received, \$ 3  
Expenses, including Salary, \$ 176.10

Movement of Seamen.

Seamen in Port from last Quarter :  
Seamen arriving :  
Seamen shipped :  
Seamen died :  
Seamen discharged :  
Seamen deserted :  
Seamen departed :  
Seamen in Port :

Synopsis of Seamen's Account.

Balance from previous Quarter :	\$ Dr.	\$ Cr.
Received for Extra Wages :		<u>53.</u>
Expended for Seamen :		
Balance :		<u><u>53.</u></u>

<sup>Agency</sup>  
Consulate of the United States,  
<sup>Director</sup>  
at ~~Canton~~, 31 December 1882.

*Wm. B. Jones*  
U. S. Consular Agent

Form 159.

Quarterly transcript of the Record of Notarial services at the Consulate Canton, during  
 the quarter ended the 31<sup>st</sup> day of December 1882.

DATE	TO WHOM THE SERVICE WAS RENDERED.	NATURE OF THE SERVICE.	AMOUNT OF FEE OR COMPENSATION.	REMARKS
			\$	Cts.
1882.				
Dec 1	Thomas, R. Smith	Certifying three extra Copies	6 00	
" 7	Russell Ho	" two " " "	4 00	
" 9	Herbert Dent Ho	" one " Copy "	2 00	
" "	Deacon Ho	" " " " "	2 00	
" 4 <sup>th</sup>	Instant Ho	" " " " "	2 00	
" 9 <sup>th</sup>	Herbert Dent Ho	" " " " "	2 00	
" 4	Deacon Ho	" " " " "	2 00	
" 9	Russell Ho	" " " " "	2 00	
" 11	Thomas, R. Smith	" " " " "	2 00	
" 13	Herbert Dent Ho	" " " " "	2 00	
" 21	Carlson Ho	" " " " "	2 00	
" "	Russell Ho	" " " " "	2 00	
" "	Herbert Dent Ho	" five " Copies "	10 00	
" "	Simment Ho	" one " Copy "	2 00	
" 22	Thomas, R. Smith	" two " Copies "	4 00	
" "	Deacon Ho	" two " " " "	4 00	
Total \$			50 00	

Total fees collected or received at Consulate Agency during the quarter ending Dec 31<sup>st</sup> 1882 reported by Consular Agent, Wm. Jones, amounted to \$ 3.00 Three Dollars.

Total = \$ 53 00

I certify that the foregoing Record of Notarial services is a full and correct transcript of the Record of this Consulate, and that the same contains a true and accurate statement of all the Fees received at this Consulate for such services during the period named.

Charles Seymour  
 U. S. CONSUL.

TABLE I.—DRAFT of the Names and Description of Persons to whom Passports have been ~~issued~~ <sup>created</sup> at the Consulates of the United States at 1<sup>st</sup> July to 31<sup>st</sup> December 1882, inclusive.

WHEN ISSUED.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	DESCRIPTION							REMARKS			
		AGE.	STATURE	FOREHEAD,	EYES.	NOSTRILS.	MOUTH.	CHIN.	HAIR.	COMPLEXION.	EARS.	
March 22	R. H. McArthur	Provisional Passport issued in Chinese leg His Excellency the British										Done at this office

Wm. J. Jones  
U. S. Commissioner of Pines

NOTE.—This return to be made every six months to the Department of State.

NAMES OF PERSONS employed at the United States Consulate at Canton, China

NAME.	PLACE.	OF WHAT COUNTRY A CITIZEN OR SUBJECT.	RANK.	DATE OF NOMINATION.	DATE OF APPROVAL.
Charles Seymour	Canton	United States of America	Consul	Aug 4. 1882	Aug 4. 1882
Gideon Nye	"	"	Vice Consul	May 13. 1882	
A. K. Colburn	"	(Hong Kong) Great Britain Chinese	Interpret	Nov 15. 1880	
Lee U. Lin	"	China	Chinese Master	July 11. 1881	
Charles Lindberg	"	Sweden	Consulate	March 15. 1881	
					W. J. Mansuet, Canton Jan'y 1. 1883
					Charles Seymour
					W. J. Mansuet



Form No. 138.

REGATE RETURN of all Fees received at the Consulate of the United States at *Swatow*, and the Consulate  
*Aguay*  
Agencies connected with it, from *1<sup>st</sup> January* to *31<sup>st</sup> December*, inclusive.

NAME OF CONSULAR OFFICER.	OFFICE.	WHERE LOCATED.	Fees for the quarter ending March 31.	Fees for the quarter ending June 30.	Fees for the quarter ending Sept. 30.	Fees for the quarter ending Dec. 31.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	<i>Consular Agency.</i>	<i>Swatow, China.</i>	<i>\$ 27.07</i>	<i>\$ 52.20</i>	<i>\$ 15.37</i>	<i>\$ 3</i>	<i>\$ 97.94</i>	
TOTAL.....							<i>\$ 97.94</i>	

CONSULATE AT *Aguay Swatow*  
*Wm. V. Jones*  
December 31, 1882.  
*United States Consul at Agut*

π-This Form is to be transmitted to the Department of State, with the blanks properly filled, at the close of every year, in order that the information may be communicated to Congress, as required by law. It is to be given in American currency, and the total amount to be stated.

Dr.

The UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT in Account Current

with *Wm. T. Jones*, U. S. Consul, at *Shanghai*

CR.

FORM No. 17,  
January, 1904, revised.

DATE	CLOTHING, BOARDING, ETC., BY WHOM SUPPLIED.	TO WHOM FURNISHED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	NUMBER OF VOUCHERS.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	EXTRA WAGES AND MONIES RECEIVED.	ON WHOSE ACCOUNT.	VESSEL.	AMOUNT.	
1892.											
<i>under 31 1/2 balance due U. S. Government</i>					<i>\$ 53 -</i>	<i>Due 31 1/2 balance from last quarter</i>					<i>\$ 53 -</i>

*Wm. T. Jones*  
*U. S. Consul at Shanghai*



